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This Week

By M. I. N. I.

House approval of the Hill Housing bill for the Army affords a twenty-one and a half million dollar step toward the \$162,000,000 construction program estimated to be needed to house the service properly. Administration disapproval of the original program, planned to be carried out in yearly increments, is difficult to justify in view of the large amount of direct and indirect employment afforded by such construction.

All eyes at the Navy Department are directed toward the office of Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, USN, budget officer, who will conduct justification hearings starting next week on the estimates to be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for the 1939 appropriations. This first hurdle will be followed later by the Budget Bureau's hearings, then next Spring by the House and Senate hearings. The residuum will be the 1939 appropriations.

Service radios will be attuned August 1 on the dedication ceremonies at Montfaucon, France, of the monument commemorating the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Through the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company, listeners will hear General Pershing, President Lebrun and Marshall Petain from France and President Roosevelt from Washington.

On the flight operations report telling of Lt. Comdr. F. A. Leamy's 320-mile flight in a Coast Guard plane, alighting in rough sea and flying back with a critically ill seaman whose life was thus saved by prompt hospitalization, Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, wrote "excellent job." It's these feats that make the nation, and particularly those who go to sea, proud of the Service.

Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau, is determined to inspect as many National Guard camps as possible this summer. Right now he is air-touring to those already underway.

Maj. Gen. David L. Stone, USA, commanding general of the Panama Canal Department, has selected Capt. Mark A. Devine, Jr., Cav., as his aide-de-camp.

Back to Washington comes Col. Charles T. Harris, Jr., OD, USA, whose knowledge and sound reasoning proved so valuable to National Defense during the Senate Munitions investigation. Colonel Harris will take up duties in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War and also will become a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board for the purpose of considering specifications for the manufacture and test of gun forgings when such questions are put before the board by either the War or Navy Department.



Leaders in the Fourth Army Maneuvers—Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, USA, Commanding General of the Fourth Army, (center) is in charge of the Army maneuvers to be held at four points in the Seventh and Eighth Corps Areas during August. Brig. Gen. Walter Sweeney, USA, (left) will be in command of Regular Army troops at the first phase of the maneuvers to be held at San Luis Obispo, Calif., Aug. 1—15. Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, USA, (right) will command the Regular Army units at the Camp Ripley, Minn. concentration, Aug. 8—22. The other two concentrations will take part in Washington and Kansas during the last two weeks of the month.

Pass Army Housing Bill

By unanimous consent and without debate, the House passed the \$21,460,688 Army housing bill, July 19, and sent it to the Senate, where it was promptly reported out by the Senate Military Committee but amended to conform to the Housing bill previously passed by the Senate.

The Senate already has passed an Army housing bill this session. It was, however, a different bill than the measure acted on by the House this week, although the greater part of the items in the two measures are identical. The House bill, H.R. 7645, introduced by Representative Lister Hill, chairman of the House Military Committee, has received the approval of the Administration, while the Senate measure, introduced by Senator Morris Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Military Committee has not been referred to the Bureau of the Budget. As originally introduced, the Sheppard bill provided the same amount of money as the Hill, but as it passed the Senate carried additional items bringing it to a total of \$22,993,088.

With adjournment of Congress now being predicted within the next few weeks, supporters of the housing bills are hopeful that the Senate and House will not get in a deadlock over the items in dispute. Passage by the Senate of the amended House bill will send the measure to conference where differences can be reconciled.

The projects authorized in the bill which passed the House this week are: Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.—Quarters, telephone, \$35,000.

Air Corps Technical School, Denver, Colo.—Barracks, hospital headquarters and administration building, school building, runways. (Please turn to Page 1011)

Fourth Army Maneuvers

The first phase of the Fourth Army maneuvers will get underway at San Luis Obispo, Calif., Aug. 1, the beginning of a series of war games that will last throughout the month in four widely separated areas of the western half of the United States.

Some 56,000 officers and men of the Regular Army, Reserves and National Guard will be involved in the large scale field maneuvers to be conducted under the direction of Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, Commanding General of the Fourth Army. At San Luis Obispo, Regular Army troops under Brig. Gen. Walter C. Sweeney, USA, the Blue force—will oppose a Brown force, headed by Brig. Gen. Walter P. Story of the California National Guard, commanding the 40th Division.

The California engagement—to last 15 days—will only be getting well started, when in far off Minnesota the war will break out on another front. There the Blue Army under Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, USA, will oppose the Green Army under Maj. Gen. Mathew A. Tinley of Iowa National Guard in a series of battles around Camp Ripley. In the last half of the month two more "fronts" will be fought. At Ft. Lewis, Wash., a Red force under Brig. Gen. A. T. Smith, USA, will oppose a Blue force under Maj. Gen. G. A. White of the Oregon National Guard and at Ft. Riley, Kans., a provisional cavalry unit under Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, USA—the Red force—will fight a Blue force under Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Paul of the Nebraska National Guard.

One of the principal points of interest in this summer's maneuvers will be the test of the experimental infantry division. The new division will be seen in action (Please turn to Page 1011)

Navy Selection Action
Not Likely This Session

With Congress driving for an early adjournment following the settlement of the Supreme Court battle, no further action is looked for at the present session on Navy selection legislation.

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Committee, would not commit himself yesterday on the question of holding hearings on the selection bill he introduced two weeks ago. While indicating that nothing would be done with the measure next week, Chairman Vinson would neither rule out the possibility of hearings this session nor state definitely that they would be held.

Others in close touch with the matter, however, predict that the question probably will go over until next session. This became increasingly clear as several Congressmen who have been leading the fight for changes in the present system came out against the Navy Department-Vinson measure.

Representative J. William Ditter, R. of Pa., whose resolution to suspend action of selection boards served as the lever to bring the matter out into the open is still non-committal as to the bill, but others declared themselves as opposed to it. Representative Byron N. Scott, D. of Calif., chairman of the subcommittee on personnel of the House Naval Committee, said that he "didn't believe the bill answered the objections made to the present method." Before commenting as to details of the measure, he said he wanted to study it further, adding that he doubted that it would come up before the committee this session.

"I think that the bill entirely fails to strike at the fundamental causes of dissatisfaction with the present system," said Representative Melvin J. Maas, R. of Minn.

"It would eliminate none of the basic faults of the system, such as the destruction of morale by denying a career to competent officers. In fact it increases the evils of the present system by making the employment of a large number of officers on active duty dependent upon the whim of a few officers in the Navy Department. Instead of decreasing, it increases the cost of the system. It sets up two classes of officers and creates a new evil of having a large group of officers with a feeling of inferiority."

"The device of increasing slightly the number of officers in the higher ranks and decreasing those in the lower ranks will have only temporary effect, and may actually be only temporary for these percentages may very well be changed back again. Nor is the proposal sound, for it places the distribution of officers in grade on an artificial basis, not based on billets to be filled."

Representative Sam Hobbs, who has been a strong opponent of the present system, said:

"In response to your inquiry inviting me to express my opinion with reference to H. R. 7869—the new Navy Promotion bill introduced by Chairman Vinson (Please turn to Page 1003)

Newspaper Editors Speculate on Outcome of Sino-Japanese Conflict

Growing day by day and incident by incident, the Sino-Japanese situation has more and more crowded its way on to the editorial pages of the newspapers of the world. Editorial comment in the United States has been profuse, and we quote the editors of some of the leading papers.

"The very gravest responsibility rests on both nations, but particularly on Japan, to avoid any action that would plunge the Far East into a bloody war," says the Washington, D. C., *Post*. "The authorities at Tokyo would be making a very serious mistake, indeed, if they should take for granted the acquiescence of the outside world in any aggressive course in China. Japan can ill afford to ignore the material interests of other powers that would be endangered by such hostilities. There is also involved in the present disturbed situation in the Peiping area the vastly greater stake of world peace. Is Japan prepared to unchain the lightning that might ultimately destroy her?"

The New York *Herald-Tribune* comments: "The Japanese are not credited with much imagination, but they do not need much to guess what Soviet Russia might do about an Amur incident if a desperate China had already sponged up half of Japan's military equipment and most of her limited credit. So, in this little Peiping muddle, it is not surprising that the Japanese nation, finding itself involved again by its precious 'masters of destiny' should be the excited party to a dispute with China."

"The Japanese strategy is familiar. What is strange is that the accomplished fact seems to be accepted or tolerated both in London and in Washington," says the Philadelphia, Pa., *Ledger*. "Not quite so strange in the case of Great Britain which has long worked hand-in-hand with the Japanese in Eastern Asia. But rather more strange in the case of the United States, which is supposed to be opposed to Japanese aspirations and aggressions in China."

"What does Japan expect to accomplish by its belligerent attitude at this time?" asks the New York *Times*. "The formal recognition by Nanking of the loss of Manchuria? The complete withdrawal of Nanking's troops from the 'autonomous' and 'semi-autonomous' provinces of Hopei and Cahar, with their important centers Tientsin and Peiping? Or the fulfillment of its earlier abortive attempt to separate the five northern provinces from the rest of China and set up another puppet regime for Japanese penetration? Whatever its purpose, Japan has already stiffened the resistance of the Chinese and alienated much of the public opinion of the West."

The *Wall Street Journal*, of New York, sees in the present Sino-Japanese conflict a link to the Russo-Japanese incident of a few weeks ago, saying: "But was that all there was to the Amur matter? Japan had apparently proved to her

own satisfaction that the Soviet was weak; at least the latter did not take the firm attitude which has characterized her Japanese policy for the past year or more. Would it not be logical, especially for a people so consistent as the Japanese, to follow through after their testing operations?"

"Such demands as are at present levied upon the Nanking government by Tokyo could not be made were Russia to come to the aid of China, a distinct possibility as an alternative to the anti-Communist action which Japan requires of China. Is it not likely then, that the Amur incident and present military operations in North China are directly connected?"

The New York *World-Telegram* says, "Japan today confronts a China much better able to defend her borders than in '31. Nanking has made peace with the Communist generals. She has a German-trained army of at least a half-million effective fighters. Even if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would plead for peace at any price it is doubtful if he could hold back his people or his armies."

"For the first time in modern history China feels herself able to defend her national self-esteem with force, and parry blow for blow. That very fact makes the present crisis dangerous from a world viewpoint."

The Kansas City, Mo., *Journal Post*, quotes an article by Professor Lin Yutang, of the Peiping National University: "Chiang would like to have three years, he is reported to have said, if not, one year, and if Japan presses too hard, he would fight even now. But if he must fight, he would want to fight under the best advantages possible, and if today it comes to a question of giving in to gain a little time, then I believe he will go some distance to humor Japan. If Chiang talks back to the Japanese, it will mean that he feels that he can no longer ignore the force of Chinese patriotism. And if Tokyo answers politely, it will mean that the Japanese realize that China is no longer to be kicked around with ease."

The Reno, Nev., *Gazette*, sees nothing alarming in the situation, saying: "A great war between China and Japan has been in the offing for years, yet it never actually comes. Now, with Chiang Kai-shek's armies greatly strengthened and Western opinion very much against further Japanese aggression in China, and with Japan already engaged in a squabble with Russia, it seems highly unlikely that she will pick a quarrel with China over the incident."

The Greensboro, N. C., *Record* comments: "It can only be conjectured whether Moscow was persuaded to stiffen the stand on the Amur river frontier by the Sino-Japanese clash south of the great wall. The game that is being played in the Far East is remote and intricate from the standpoint of western understanding. Nevertheless, it is of world-wide significance and importance. It has great bearing on European intrigues and cross-plays and it also has its effects, commercially and otherwise, in the western hemisphere."

Expenditures for Army Ordnance

BY MAJ. GEN. WM. H. TSCHAPPAT
Chief of Ordnance

THE Ordnance Department prepares annually estimates for new types of equipment to keep pace with the ever changing trend in Ordnance design and to provide funds for the improvement, maintenance and overhaul of ordnance materiel and ammunition already in the hands of troops or in storage.

The World War brought about so many changes in methods of warfare that numerous items of ordnance are now necessary for a modern army as compared to the equipment of our troops before the above mentioned conflict. Naturally the acquisition of this large number of new weapons and fighting equipment brought about larger expenditures for the procurement of these new types and increased costs of maintenance due to the fact that much of the new materiel consists of complicated mechanisms of intricate design. Furthermore, in the case of the Cavalry, automotive vehicles have replaced horses in two regiments, and in the Field Artillery 60% of the firing units have been motorized. Tanks, armored cars, combat cars and scout cars are only a few of the newer types of fighting weapons, each of which must be fully equipped with machine guns and ammunition for defensive or offensive purposes. Then again, the demands of modern artillery call for greatly improved designs of artillery guns and carriages with accompanying machine guns for defense against aerial attacks. The great progress in aviation since the World War has again affected ordnance expenditures in that more efficient types of machine guns and aerial cannon are now necessary, along with the various types of bombs required for aircraft utilized by modern armies. Furthermore, trench mortars, modernized mounts for machine guns so that they can be used against aircraft, and numerous other items have been added to

the list of ordnance now required, as contrasted to the equipment of our army before the War.

With the great advances in aviation, there came the demand for increased efficiency of anti-aircraft equipment. Accordingly, new designs with accompanying fire control apparatus of complicated nature had to be developed for anti-aircraft units. Therefore, in making comparisons of expenditures for ordnance materiel and ammunition during recent years, one must keep in mind the great advances that have been made in types of materiel and the numerous new weapons and equipment which have been added to fulfill the essential needs of a well equipped army.

With the preceding as a background to account for the larger expenditures of recent years, a brief resume of how the funds appropriated annually by Congress are utilized for the procurement of ordnance materiel and ammunition can now be given. In the main, the principal portion of the money received for ordnance is under the appropriation "Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army." In the last few years this sum has been about \$20,000,000 and has constituted from 6 to 8 per cent of the annual cost of the Army.

Now let us examine what use the Ordnance Department makes of this particular money. In the first place, there is the procurement of all the various types of ammunition and target materiel required for the annual training of our Regular Army. While the National Guard, ROTC Units and Organized Reserves also utilize ordnance equipment and ammunition for training purposes, their annual expenditures are far less than those required for our regular troops. Congress provides separately funds for their training. The ammunition and ordnance materiel needed by these units are furnished by the Ordnance Department. About 20% of the appropriation referred to above is required to provide the diversified list of ammunition authorized for training purposes and the target materiel utilized in connection therewith.

Next, the Ordnance Department must maintain, modernize and overhaul the equipment not only in the hands of troops but also in storage, to prevent deterioration. Such work is essential so that the materiel may be ready for instant use and also in order that proper training may be conducted. Modernization must be resorted to at intervals to bring about improvements in design to increase the utility of the materiel on hand. Overhaul is essential, as stated previously, to keep materials in storage from deteriorating. The normal requirements for such preservation and modernization will demand about 10% of this annual appropriation on its present basis.

In addition to the maintenance of this ordnance equipment, the stocks of ammunition in storage must be preserved and portions of these stocks renovated at intervals to arrest deterioration. For example, it has been found that the renovation of a high explosive shell at a unit cost of \$2.25 will restore that shell to a condition as good as new and thereby save the cost of a new shell, which in this particular case is slightly over \$27.00. Therefore, constant surveillance and testing of ammunition, powder and explosives in storage is conducted with a view of detecting signs of deterioration and making minor corrections where practicable to conserve the supply at least expense to the Government. In recent years the funds required for this purpose are approximately 6 to 7½ per cent of this appropriation.

As stated previously, there is an ever changing demand to meet the requirements for defensive or offensive purposes in modern warfare. This country is interested only in defensive measures, hence our standing army of small size compared to the wealth and population of the nation, augmented by our system of National Guard Units and Organized Reserve. However, the preparation and development of ordnance ammunition and equipment for defensive purposes requires a detailed knowledge of such materiel and devices as may be used

for offensive purposes. Therefore, the Ordnance Department must conduct research and development work on a reasonable scale annually, not only to keep abreast of ordnance development, but to perfect designs already in existence and bring about improved methods of production in addition to substitutes for strategic and critical materials. The importance of research work cannot be over-emphasized and requires annually approximately 7 percent of the above mentioned appropriation.

The work of the Ordnance Department is carried on by some 300 officers, 2300 enlisted men and 9900 civil service employees. This personnel is distributed throughout the United States and all of our foreign possessions. The enlisted personnel is engaged primarily in maintenance or supply work at military posts of the Army where troops are stationed. The civilian personnel varies from highly trained engineers, chemists, etc., to common laborers; however, a great number of them are made up of clerks, draftsmen and skilled artisans. The civilian payroll aggregates around \$11,000,000 per year.

The Ordnance personnel briefly described above performs its work through a specialized plant system, well distributed over our country. Only 209 persons operate the Ordnance headquarters, or Ordnance Office, in Washington. In five different states are located the six manufacturing arsenals: Watertown (Mass.); Springfield (Mass.); Picatinny (N.J.); Watervliet (N.Y.); Frankford (Pa.); and Rock Island Arsenal (Ill.). These arsenals are factories and laboratories specially equipped for the manufacture and testing of all sorts of Ordnance equipment.

More numerous, smaller and more widely distributed are the Ordnance depots; these are virtually manufacturers' warehouses from a business standpoint. At these depots are stored, maintained, issued and repaired the hundreds of

(Continued on Page 1007)

Navy Overhaul Schedule

A schedule of tentative availability for ships at Navy Yards from July 1, to December 31, has been approved by Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of the Bureau of Operations. The schedule given below supercedes the schedule approved December 24, 1936.

The policy of overhauling battleships and cruisers by divisions and for three months periods is still in effect. Where the recent division reorganization disrupted the division overhaul, the standard period of 18 months between overhaul of individual ships has been reduced or increased to reestablish the division overhaul as soon as practicable. Destroyers are scheduled by divisions, in general, for two months each but in some cases readjustment may be necessary due to uncertainty in completion dates of new construction. Effort will be made to reduce the period between overhaul of divisions of the same squadron in order to establish the squadron overhaul as soon as practicable. The schedule provides for a biennial overhaul for tenders with interim dockings tentatively scheduled for eight and sixteen months after overhaul or as operating requirements indicate. Upon recommendation of Commander Battle Force interim docking periods will be extended to accomplish urgent repairs beyond the capacity of the ship's force.

Recommendations of the Forces Afloat and the yards with respect to the schedule have been followed closely and incorporated with few exceptions. The previous schedule for the third quarter (fiscal year 1938) has been revised to maintain a uniform load at the Navy Yards and permit the maximum number of ships to participate in Fleet Problem XIX now tentatively scheduled for the period, February 7 to March 20.

In view of the restricted berthing facilities available at Mare Island, the interim docking periods for heavy cruisers, oilers, storeships, or other vessels may be shifted between Mare Island, Puget Sound or Pearl Harbor upon recommendation of Commander Battle Force and in accordance with procedure outlined in reference.

During the periods when the Fleet or portions thereof are present in the Puget Sound, San Francisco, or Pearl Harbor areas, the Commander Battle Force is authorized to assign restricted availability at the nearest Navy Yard for ships present with his Force to accomplish urgent and necessary minor repairs without further reference to the Department, provided funds for the repairs undertaken are furnished by the Type Commanders. It is desired that Commander Battle Force report any ship requiring major items of repair which may interfere with the approved operating schedule and that the Commandant of the Navy Yard concerned report the time required and date of completion.

Navy Yard Puget Sound—Only slight adjustments in dates of overhaul recommended by Commander Battle Force for battleships, carriers and heavy cruisers have been made. The California's overhaul has been deferred as recommended to the period, July 14, October 14-18, 1938, with an interim docking and restricted availability period indicated for January 1938. The overhaul of the Neches at Navy Yard, Puget Sound, during the period May 2, June 10-14, 1938, is approved but the Chief of Naval Operations desires that in so far as practicable the oilers assigned the Base Force continue to overhaul at Pearl Harbor. A three weeks period for interim docking and assist ship's force work for the Lexington and Saratoga are indicated.

Navy Yard Mare Island—The operating schedule of the Omaha and Raleigh make it desirable to shift their overhauls to an East Coast yard and they are deleted from the Mare Island schedule during period July to December. Consequently, the overhaul of the Pensacola is advanced to period October 11 to January 7-11 and the Indianapolis is advanced to period, November 1 to January 28-February 1, thereby making the Indianapolis available for Fleet Problem XIX. The overhaul period for the Quincy is the same as on the proposed schedule in order to keep the ship in step with others of Division 7, the date the Vincennes will join the Fleet being indefinite at present. Other minor adjustments for cruisers and destroyers have been made with the aim that on following overhauls ships of the same divisions and squadrons will be brought in step. Changes recommended by Commander Submarine Force have been indicated and from January 1939, effort will be made to overhaul submarines in pairs. The Arctic is scheduled from December 6, 1937 to January 21-25, 1938, and the Bridge from January 31 to April 29-May 3, 1938, approximately the period recommended by Commander Battle Force. A change may be desirable, however, to meet operating requirements just prior to departure of the Fleet for Fleet Problem XIX. Slight changes in overhaul dates for Destroyer Divisions in order to better balance the work load predictions are indicated. Destroyer Division 4 will overhaul at Mare Island from September 19 to November 18-22, 1938, approximately with other ships of Squadron Two. Division 17

Navy to Study Pay; Army Sees Need for Revision

Marking what may be the initial step toward upward revision of the Armed Service pay scale, the Navy Department announced this week that it will undertake in the near future a study of the pay tables with regard to their applicability to present conditions.

The announcement was made in a letter to the House naval committee submitting recommendations on the bill introduced by Representative Byron N. Scott, of California, to increase the pay of enlisted men of the Navy. Objecting to a number of details of the Scott bill, the Department endorsed the general objective of the measure, withholding a favorable report in view of these objections, the opposition of the Bureau of the Budget, and because it believed the entire subject should be studied before any legislation is considered.

Coinciding with the Navy announcement, the War Department went on record in favor of a revision of the pay laws. Reporting on a bill introduced by Representative Costello, of California, to increase the pay of the lower enlisted grade of the Army, Secretary of War Woodring opposed its enactment as a separate measure and because of budgetary objections. He urged that consideration be given to a revision of the pay of all ranks and grades of the service.

Details of the plans of the Navy Department were not available yesterday, and it is not known whether a special board will be named or whether the regular agencies will consider the problem or when the study will begin. It is expected that similar studies will be made by the War Department and other services under the pay act, for it is not believed that Congress will consider any pay legislation not taking all of the services into consideration.

In his report on the Scott bill, Admiral Leahy, acting secretary of the Navy, after noting a number of features of the bill to which the Department is opposed, continued:

"Notwithstanding the objections noted above, the Navy Department earnestly believes that present pay schedules of both officers and men are inadequate and in urgent need of revision. The existing

pay schedules were prescribed in the Act of June 10, 1922, which act was in itself largely a readjustment of the pay bases throughout the military services and effected but a slight increase in the average in the pay of naval personnel under the pay act of 1908. The pay of officers of the Navy, throughout their career was increased on an average only 11 per cent over the 1908 rate and the pay of enlisted men 20 per cent in the lowest ratings to 46 per cent in the highest. In other words in 29 years when the cost of living has increased 100 per cent and the pay of other Federal officers has been largely increased (ranging from 33 per cent to 135 per cent) only a slight increase has been granted naval officers and little more to enlisted men. In consequence considerable hardship has been and is being experienced by naval personnel, and while the morale of the service remains high, inadequacy of pay necessarily affects the efficiency of the service."

Commenting on the Costello bill, Secretary Woodring declared that the bill if enacted would only partially accomplish its purpose of giving the Army enlisted men parity with Navy enlisted men. Other factors, he said, result in the average navy enlisted pay being 75 per cent higher than the average pay of Army enlisted men. The Costello bill would increase the monthly base pay of the fourth grade to \$60, the fifth grade to \$54 and the sixth grade to \$50.

While favoring the establishment of parity of pay with the Navy enlisted men and expressing a desire to improve the condition of enlisted men, Secretary Woodring does not approve the bill.

"It is the view of the Department that any revision of the existing pay schedules should take into account the entire pay situation of enlisted warrant, and commissioned personnel of the Armed services. The present pay schedule has been in operation for nearly 15 years. The Department is of the opinion that a number of elements of the schedule warrant consideration with a view to revision."

The Secretary of War in his letter pointed to the difference in the number of higher ranking grades and ratings allowed to the Navy over the Army.

will be overhauled at Pearl Harbor October 3 to December 2-6, 1938.

Navy Yard Pearl Harbor—The volume of work at the Yard is well standardized throughout the year and the capabilities of the yard force have been demonstrated. The present policy of maintaining an even flow of work on ships of the Fleet will be continued. The Hatfield and Kane are in European Waters and will not overhaul during the period August 9 to October 8-12, 1937, as previously scheduled. The overhaul of the Tuscaloosa, now scheduled to begin March 28, 1938, may be advanced a week or two if Commander in Chief and Commandant, Pearl Harbor, recommend. The Detroit has been substituted for the Houston for overhaul to begin in January 1939. It will be noted that Division 17, four 1850 destroyers, are scheduled for overhaul at Pearl Harbor, October 3-December 2-6, 1938. It is desired that the Commandant Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, submit a tentative overhaul schedule for vessels based at Pearl Harbor covering the period January 1, 1938-June 30, 1939, via Commander Battle Force, in time that the schedule and Commander Battle Force comments may arrive at the Department by December 13, 1937.

Navy Yard Norfolk—The drop in new construction and the operation of all Training Squadron vessels during the summer have produced an unsatisfactory work load condition at the Navy Yard during that period. The Chief of Naval Operations is now considering the establishment of an overhaul schedule for the Destroyers of the Training Squadron distributed equally throughout the year. In so far as practicable, N.T.S. vessels will be overhauled at Norfolk during the summer months. A tentative overhaul schedule for the Battleships and Wyoming of the Training Squadron has been projected beyond the present sheet which will overhaul one at a time at Norfolk during the period October to June and thereby have three available for operation at all times, except for a small overlap between overhauls of individual ships.

Submarine Division 4 plus Falcon will continue to overhaul at the Submarine Base, New London. Ships of Submarine Squadron 3, plus Thrush and Gannet will be overhauled in the Canal Zone approximately when due.

A proposed overhaul schedule for the period

January 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939, will be mailed to the Forces Afloat about October 11, 1937, for comment and recommendation on changes beyond June 30, 1938, which may be dictated by the material condition of individual ships and the projected operating schedule.

To Study Dirigible Policy

In an effort to force a showdown on the question of the Navy's future policy on lighter-than-air hearings on legislation authorizing the replacement of the airship Los Angeles will be started before the House Naval Affairs Committee, Monday, July 26.

Representative William Sutphin, D. of N. J., author of one of the two bills for this purpose before the committee has asked that naval officers who have had long experience with lighter-than-air be called to testify. Comdr. Rosendahl, Comdr. Garland Fulton, Comdr. H. V. Wiley, Lt. Comdr. Jesse Kenworthy, Lt. Comdr. Mayer, and others will be sought, in order that their views as to the future of dirigibles may be made available to the committee.

In addition, members of the Navy General Board will be asked to testify, in an effort to find out what recommendations that body made on the lighter-than-air question in a report submitted to the Secretary some months ago. Many members of Congress feel that the Navy Department has been stalling on the dirigible question, and desire to force it to make a decision.

Following the loss of the Macon, President Roosevelt asked the Science Advisory Committee of the National Academy of Sciences to study the lighter-than-air question and advise the Government as to what its future policy with regard thereto should be. This committee, headed by Dr. William Durand of Stanford University and composed of eminent civilian scientists, recommended in favor of the Navy

continuing with the development of large dirigibles. Since that time the question has been before the General Board, but no action has been taken by the Department.

Representative Sutphin wants Dr. Durand to appear before the committee, in addition to the naval witnesses, and hopes to have some declaration of policy made by the Navy Department and the Congress within the near future.

Marine Corps APM and AQM

Legislation providing for assignment of a limited number of assistant paymasters and assistant quartermasters of the Marine Corps of field rank to this specialist duty only was passed by Congress this week.

The House, July 19, approved the Navy Department sponsored bill, as amended by the House Naval Committee and sent it back to the Senate, which speedily agreed to the amendments. As the measure will become law—as soon as signed by the President—it will permit assignment of a limited number of officers annually to "quartermaster-duty-only" and to "paymaster-duty-only." Such officers, when they come up for selection will be considered only as to their relative fitness for the duties of their specialty and will become extra numbers when promoted up to the rank of colonel.

Marine Corps officials told the House Naval Committee during the hearings on the bill that the legislation was necessary in order to get suitable officers to remain on staff duty long enough to become qualified to hold the key positions of the two staff departments. Since the introduction of selection, it was said that officers were reluctant to remain too long on staff assignment for fear of being passed over. Brig. Gen. Clayton B. Vogel, Adjutant and Inspector, testified that this fear was justified, in that selection boards did favor officers with more line experience over officers equally capable but with considerable staff service.

Under the new system, officers selected for the specialist duty will have a status similar to naval officers assigned to "engineering-duty-only" and "aeronautical-engineering-duty-only." The system of assigning line officers to four-year details in the Paymasters Department and the Quartermasters Department of the Marine Corps will continue, with only a few officers being given the assignments provided in the act to handle the key positions of the departments.

The amendments made by the House committee will have no effect on the working of the system as it was proposed, they being simply to eliminate any implication that a Staff Corps was being created by the language of the bill.

Bar San Pedro Navy Yard

Expenditure of seven million dollars to develop existing naval facilities at San Pedro, Calif., into a general repair base and navy yard is opposed by the Navy Department.

Reporting to the House Naval Committee on a bill introduced by Representative Colder, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Leahy states:

"The Navy Department does not need a Navy Yard at San Pedro at the present time. There are now two well equipped navy yards on the Pacific Coast able to take care of the needs of the Fleet under present conditions. Those yards are, at present, providing major overhaul facilities for the vessels of the Fleet, except certain ships of the Scouting Force which normally overhaul on the Atlantic Coast at their home yards. This exception is not, however, a matter of necessity since the Navy has facilities to effect these overhauls on the Pacific Coast, but they are returned to the East Coast in order that the East Coast navy yards may not suffer too great a reduction in their work load with corresponding need for reduction in employees which would cause hardship to the employees discharged and loss to the Navy of many trained and skilled employees.

"The Navy does not desire to spend money for navy yards other than those necessary to meet the requirements of the Navy in time of peace."



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Broadcast Montfaucon Ceremony

The Presidents and the two ranking generals of the United States and France will participate in an international broadcast during the formal dedication Sunday, August 1, at Montfaucon, France, of a monument commemorating the Meuse-Argonne offensive in the World War. The broadcast will be heard from 10:00 to 11:30 a.m., EDT, over the coast-to-coast NBC-Blue Network.

All of the program with the exception of the address by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in Washington, will originate in France. Those whose words will be short-waved to America are President Albert Lebrun of France, Marshall Pétain of France, General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, and the U. S. Ambassador to France, William C. Bullitt.

RVA Program

The following legislative program was adopted by the Regular Veterans Association at its National Convention in Washington:

1. Retirement for enlisted men after 25 years' active service at three-fourths pay with minimum pay of \$75 per month.
2. Increased retirement allowances from present \$15.75 to \$30.
3. Retention of Fleet Reserve retirement.
4. Disability retirement for enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps as now enjoyed by the Officers of those services and by the Officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard.
5. Grades and ratings in the Army of not less than originally provided for in the National Defense Act.
6. Civil Service status for all civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments, and absolute protection of present civil service preference for honorably discharged enlisted men.
7. Filling of all Warrant Officer vacancies from enlisted men's ranks only. Commissioning of Band Leaders.
8. Adjustment of pay for all enlisted men to more appropriately pay for experience and training required.
9. Additional education opportunity for enlisted men.
10. Absolute equality in pensions for disability incurred in line of duty without regard to the date such disability was incurred.
11. Equality in pensions for widows and orphans and dependant parents of enlisted men whose lives are lost in line of duty or who die while suffering from disability incurred in line of duty.
12. Restoration of re-enlistment allowance.
13. Married quarters for first four grades of enlisted men of the Army or commutation of quarters, \$1.33 per day for commutation of quarters and \$1.20 per day for commutation of rations of all enlisted men. Commutation of quarters and rations for all enlisted men on detached duty whether married or single.
14. Six months' pay for all enlisted men discharged for disability incident to service.
15. Increased Service pensions for Indian War Veterans.
16. Appointment of a Regular with at least ten years service to the staff of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.
17. Elimination of the phrases "peace-time veteran" and "peace-time service" as descriptive of the Regulars and restoration of the old phrase "Regular Establishment" in all Statutes, Veterans' Regulations, and Veterans' Administration correspondence.
18. Elimination of pension slashes to Regulars resident in the United States Soldiers' Home.

Walter Johnson, of 243 N. Barton St., Arlington, Va., is National Legislative Officer.

Name "Chemical Corps"

Just as soon as the President signs the bill it will be the "Chemical Corps" of the Army instead of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Legislation changing the name of the Chemical Warfare Service to the "Chemical Service" was sent to the Congress at the beginning of this session by the War Department, it being urged that the present name is cumbersome, does not conform with the names of the other branches of the Army and gives an impression of offensive attacks by gas and death rays directed against whole Nations. The Senate passed the measure as

submitted, but the House favored the "Chemical Corps" approving the bill in this form July 19. On July 22, the Senate concurred with the amendment and it will become law as soon as signed.

General Wilson Takes Over

Brig. Gen. Walter K. Wilson, USA, arrives in New York City tomorrow to assume command of the Second Coast Artillery District.

Army Veterinary School

The following is a list of the graduates of the nineteenth session, enlisted specialist's course, Army Veterinary School, Feb. 1 to May 29, 1937.

Staff Sergeant Bartholomew J. Bajorin, Ft. Benning, Ga.
Sergeant Benjamin G. Leitner, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Corporal William A. Fettes, Ft. Hoyle, Md.
Private first class Edwin D. McMeen, Ft. Robinson, Neb.
Private first class Sidney F. Parrish, Ft. Benning, Ga.
Private first class Melvin E. Olson, Madison Barracks, N. Y.
Private Irvin L. Cox, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.
Private Robert P. Gilmore, Ft. Reno, Okla.
Private John A. Sweitzer, Jr., Belvoir, Va.
Private Jennings B. Lister, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Compensate for Foreign Exchange Loss

Legislation was passed by the House, July 19, to give additional reimbursement to Government personnel who were stationed in foreign countries when the United States went off the gold standard in 1933. Under the Act of March 26, 1934, Government personnel were compensated for losses sustained by reason of the appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar, retroactive to July 15, 1933. Under the terms of the present bill, which has not been acted on by the Senate, the law would be retroactive to July 1, 1933. The measure is sponsored by the Administration.

Army Boys on Championship Team

The Rifle Team of the Georgia Military Academy won the National Inter-Collegiate Championship for Military Schools for 1936-37. Cadets Samuel A. Gibson, Jr., son of Col. S. A. Gibson, Inf.; Collin S. Myers, Jr., son of Maj. C. S. Myers, Inf., and Jack S. Hutchinson, son of Maj. A. G. Hutchinson, Inf., all of Ft. Benning, Ga., are members of this Team.

This Team also won the Hearst Trophy and the Corps Area Championship for the Fourth Corps Area.

Ft. Snelling has Visitors

"Visitors Day" was held at Ft. Snelling, Minn., recently. About 10,000 people from the Northwest came to visit the Post and witness the program provided by the troops under the command of Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges. Some of those in attendance came from points as far North as Duluth and as far West as Montana.

The early part of the afternoon was devoted to visits to all Barracks, stables and recreation buildings of the Post, with various displays at each building.

One of the fastest Polo games seen in many years was held between Ft. Snelling and Ft. Des Moines with Ft. Des Moines coming out on the large end of a 13 to 7 score.

Immediately after the Polo game, Ft. Snelling's old pet horse "Whiskey" was brought on to the field and as the band played "Auld Lang Syne," Captain Hazelrigg came from the stands to greet the horse he had trained so well many years before. Like two old soldiers, they did not fall the crowd and the spectators were again thrilled to see that this old Army horse still remembered his former commander and the trick drill given him as a recruit.

A garrison parade and review followed and receiving the review with General Hodges were Justice Pelce Butler of the

U. S. Supreme Court, Maj. Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, former Chief of Infantry and Mr. L. R. S. Ferguson representing the city of St. Paul.

The U. S. Naval Reserve Unit at Wold-Chamberlain Airport furnished the last act of the afternoon by giving an exhibition of flying and as the crowd departed, General Hodges said, "Because of the intense interest and admiration shown by our many guests, we shall continue this policy of having an annual Visitors Day."

Settlement of Clothing Accounts

An improved arrangement for the settlement of clothing accounts of enlisted men, whereby if a man runs over his allowance on his first semi-annual settlement collection will be deferred until the next semi-annual settlement, was announced recently.

The announcement came in the form of a change in AR 615-40, whereby paragraph 9 was rescinded and the following substituted:

9. Normal clothing money accounts.—a. The clothing money account of a soldier will be opened as to date of each enlistment or re-enlistment. He will be credited as of that date with the entire initial allowance prescribed for the geographic location in which he enlists, except that on enlistment or re-enlistment in the tropics for service in the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska, China, and other localities where similar climatic conditions prevail, he will be credited with the entire initial allowance prescribed for non-tropical service. It will not be considered as fully earned, however, until he has completed 6 months' service. Transfer to or from the tropics will not effect any change therein.

b. The account will be settled as of June 30 and Dec. 31 of each year; on separation from the service; desertion, or retirement; and when dropped from records, at which time that portion of the maintenance allowance accruing during the period covered by the settlement will be credited, the money value of the clothing drawn against the clothing money allowance during the corresponding period debited, and the balance determined.

c. If, on the date of the first semi-annual settlement of the account of an enlisted man in his first enlistment, it is found that he will be indebted to the Government for clothing, collection of the amount due will be deferred until the next semi-annual settlement. The soldier will be informed of the status of his account when collection is so deferred.

d. In determining the money value of the clothing drawn, the following prices will govern:

(1) New clothing.—As listed in AR 30-3000.
(2) Special measurement clothing.—As for new clothing issued against the clothing money allowance plus the value of chevrons, stripes, etc., and the depot charge for sewing on.

(3) Reclaimed clothing.—50 per cent of the current price of new clothing.

e. At settlement other than the final one, any balance due the soldier will be carried forward as a credit, but any balance due the United States will be charged to the soldier on the pay roll for the month in which the settlement is made and continued on the rolls until collected. At final settlement any balance due either the United States or the soldier will be entered on his final statement. All settlement balances will be entered in the Service Record in words and figures.

2. AR 345-125.—Paragraph 26 is changed as follows:

26. Clothing accounts.

c. Clothing settlements.—Clothing settlements in accordance with AR 615-40 will be made by the organization commander and entered on the Service Record.

d. Balancing and settlement of clothing accounts.—Rescinded.

Ft. Jay QM Holiday

The Quartermaster and Ferry Detachment, QMC, Fort Jay, New York, recently concluded a holiday observance of the

162nd anniversary of the organization of the Quartermaster Corps with a gala beefsteak supper party at a downtown New York City restaurant.

Impromptu entertainment at the supper party was furnished by several talented members of the Detachment, with Staff Sergeant "Ted" Ginsberg, QMC, and Staff Sergeant Maxwell Weinstein, 16th Infantry, specializing in vocal and piano duos.

The main dining room of the restaurant, which had been specially engaged for the occasion, was filled to capacity by the more than 150 guests and was gayly decorated with bunting and Quartermaster Corps flags and transport pennants.

Col. William R. White, post quartermaster of Fort Jay, was unavoidably absent because of a slight illness but represented at the officers' table were several other distinguished guests including Capt. B. W. Pelton, QMC; Capt. Leonard J. Fello, QMC; Capt. Horace Speed, Jr., QMC; Capt. George H. Donnelly, MC, of the Fort Jay Station hospital staff; 1st Lt. Thomas J. Marrain, 16th Inf., assistant adjutant of Fort Jay, and 2nd Lt. George W. Hilkemeir, QM-Res.

Bird Sanctuary

Sanctuary for bird-life is to be offered and a program for promotion of bird-life developed on the Army post of Governors Island, which lies in the path of two migratory routes frequently in use by numerous types of birds, according to an announcement from headquarters of Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA, commanding the Second Corps Area.

Already, under the program begun at the personal instance of General McCoy, a series of ten bird-baths have been installed at various points on Governors Island. Planting of trees and shrubs is to be carried out on a plan designed to provide the necessary food and shelter.

Cooperating in the project are Mr. William Vogt, ornithologist, of the National Association of Audubon Societies; Col. Adelo Gibson, CWS, USA, director of boys' activities on Governors Island; Maj. John A. Otto, 16th Inf.; Capt. W. H. Brunke, 16th Inf.; Mr. Leo Novak, WPA Superintendent of Planting on Governors Island, and Mr. Walter B. Brown, Y. M. C. A. secretary.

Ten or more kinds of birds at present have habitations on Governors Island, and it is expected that twenty breeding species can be encouraged to establish themselves there.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Tabulation of Promotion Survey

A breakdown of the returns counted to date in the survey conducted by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on personnel problems of the Navy and Marine Corps, showing how officers of the Navy Line, Navy Staff, and Marine Corps voted, is shown below.

The list of the questions in the survey is as follows:

1. "Do you believe there is a necessity for some form of selection in the Navy?"
2. "If so, do you favor the selection system now in force?"
3. "Do you believe that the hazards of involuntary retirement under existing law are productive of a lowered morale in the officers of the Navy?"
4. "Do you believe that ascertaining of the service reputation of an officers up for selection, in accordance with the proposal of Admiral Sims, would be valuable aid to selection?"
5. "Do you believe that existing promotion system difficulties require remedial legislation NOW?"

Line of the Navy

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5
Rear Adms.					
Yes	9	3	3	3	5
No		4	6	6	4
Cpts.					
Yes	48	18	25	13	33
No	2	30	23	33	15
Comdrs.					
Yes	80	36	49	23	59
No	2	47	35	59	30
Lt. Comdrs.					
Yes	151	43	119	65	123
No	11	119	45	76	34
Lts.					
Yes	307	71	258	173	256
No	16	242	59	102	60
Lts. (Jg)					
Yes	103	32	67	52	70
No	2	67	38	34	32
Ensigns					
Yes	72	14	50	42	60
No	1	57	23	15	10
Total					
Yes	779	217	571	371	606
No	34	596	229	325	185

Navy Staff Corps

Rear Adms.					
Yes	3	2	1	2	
No		1	1	1	1
Cpts.					
Yes	31	6	21	18	26
No		24	10	11	5
Comdrs.					
Yes	36	8	29	23	27
No		28	7	12	9
Lt. Comdrs.					
Yes	92	12	109	70	107
No	30	108	13	29	14
Lts.					
Yes	48	21	24	24	29
No	2	18	23	16	19
Lts. (Jg)					
Yes	21	7	12	9	15
No	3	17	12	7	9
Total					
Yes	231	56	196	146	204
No	35	206	60	76	57

Marine Corps

Gen. Offs.					
Yes	4	1	3	1	3
No		3	1	1	1
Cols.					
Yes	8	2	7	7	9
No	2	8	3	1	1
Lt. Cols.					
Yes	17	5	12	9	13
No	2	14	6	7	4
Majors					
Yes	29	4	29	19	33
No	5	32	5	8	2
Captains					
Yes	55	11	51	35	58
No	16	60	18	18	9
1st Lts.					
Yes	14	8	8	6	8
No	2	8	8	6	8
2nd Lts.					
Yes	16	2	16	11	16
No		14		3	
Total					
Yes	143	33	126	88	140
No	27	139	41	44	25

Express your views on Navy and Marine Corps promotion! Fill out and mail the Army and Navy Journal ballot today.

Approve Carrier Modernization

Following a brief hearing, July 20, the House Naval Affairs Committee approved an Administration bill authorizing the modernization of the aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga, designed to make them "the equal of any in the world."

The committee wrote into the bill a limitation that the total cost of the work to be performed should not exceed \$15,000,000 for both vessels. Testimony was presented to the committee by representatives of the Navy Department that the work which was desired to be done would cost about \$6,769,546 for the Saratoga and \$6,749,171 for the Lexington, according to present estimates. The Bureau of the Budget approved the proposed alterations in the vessels, it was said, with the understanding that should the estimates prove insufficient, because of mounting costs, to carry out the work desired, a total of \$14,000,000 could be spent and anything further be foregone. The committee increased this limit by one million dollars.

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, told the committee that the modernization work would fall under four general heads, gas defense installations, changes in the interest of damage control, improvement in anti-aircraft equipment, and improvement in the operation of aircraft.

One of the principal features of the modernization, Rear Adm. William G. DuBose, the Chief Constructor, testified, was in the addition of a "blister" running almost the entire port side of the vessels, increasing the beam about 2½ feet. At present, he stated, the "island," and other construction on the starboard side, makes them list to that side slightly, requiring considerable amount of fuel oil to be carried on the port side as ballast which cannot be used and continue the ship level so that airplanes can be operated from their flight deck.

The proposed change will increase the dead weight of the ships from 450 to 500 tons, it was said, but as the alteration will raise them considerably in the water, will decrease its tonnage displacement about 2,000 tons. Any changes in speed or maneuverability of the vessels will be "insignificant," it was said. Questioned as to the effect the alteration will have on the ability of the ships to transit the Panama Canal, Admiral DuBose said that with the increase in beam, the ships will be 108 feet across compared with 110 feet width for the Canal, which will permit them to go through.

Another important change proposed, it was declared would widen the flight deck at the bow by 60 feet to enable all types of modern carrier planes to operate from the vessels. In addition, it is planned to install catapults to launch the largest carrier planes.

Defects in New Carrier

Defects discovered in the main reduction gears of the aircraft carrier Yorktown will probably require their replacement but will not delay commissioning of the new vessel, it was announced this week.

During testimony on a bill to modernize the aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga before the House Naval Committee this week, representatives of the Navy Department revealed that the defective gears of the Yorktown had been discovered during the builders trials of the ship, and that while the board of inspection had not as yet reported, it was expected that the gears would have to be replaced. The cost of the alteration, it was said, will be borne by the builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding Co.

Capt. James McC. Irish, USN, of the Bureau of Engineering, told the committee that the main reduction gears of the Yorktown were extremely "noisy" and that while they operate, the Department will insist that this be eliminated because of its effect on personnel. If the gears must be replaced, he stated, the vessel will be accepted as it is in about six weeks

time, with the understanding that the builder install new gears at the first regular overhaul of the ship. Similar difficulties with the sister ship of the Yorktown, the Enterprise, due to be completed before the first of the next calendar year, are expected to be remedied before is builders' trials, it was said.

Yorktown Crew Gathers

The flying complement of the new aircraft carrier Yorktown, which will be commissioned the latter part of this year, began to take definite shape with the arrival of members of Bombing Squadron 5 at Norfolk this week. On July 1, Fighting Squadron 5 arrived, and it is expected that the entire flying complement will be on hand well before the Yorktown goes on her shakedown cruise.

Naval Aviation Cadets

The Navy Department has announced the names of seventy-four aviation cadets who will report at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, on July 26, for flight training. Five other classes, a total of 450 aviation cadets will be assembled at Pensacola for training during this year of whom 315 are expected to complete the course.

Following is a list of the cadets reporting.

Ralph R. Lovering	Howard W. Crews
John D. MacDonald	John H. Dagnon
James H. McCurtain	Charles F. Erickson
F. T. Moore, Jr.	Horace E. Tennes
Adolph L. Slegener	Richard A. Beveridge
Harry A. Stubbs	Edward J. Luck
John P. French	Paul R. Norby
Carl H. Horenburger	Edward V. Wedell
Walter L. Kelsch	Stanley E. Weed
Leonard E. Kinnam	George H. Blase
William Niskanen	Harold R. Pence
Robert H. Power	Clark F. Rinehart
Frank Rogozewski	Lloyd S. Thudum
Charles D. Mott	John W. Farrell
Edward J. Pawka	Harold N. Funk
Wm. M. Romberger	Keith L. Lewis
James W. Condit	Ralph C. Patterson
Charles H. Crabill	Roy M. Plott
Robert G. Lamasure	Frank M. Beck
James E. Sarver	Philip H. Craig
C. E. Wooldridge	Robert L. Donley
James C. Wootton	George S. Friend
Samuel C. Buchanan	Bill A. Miles
George E. Koontz	Vincent A. Miles
Lawrence D. Lunn	L. Treadwell, Jr.
Paul N. Mayeux	James R. Walling
Luke H. Miller	Charles J. Gibson
Marvin T. Smith	Thomas D. Harris
John F. Spivey, Jr.	George L. Hicks
William G. Stanbury	Robin M. Lindsey
Robert O. Turner	George R. TeBeau
James A. Jones, Jr.	Jess W. Barnes
Edward J. Murphy	Wade E. Bertram
Richard S. Nugent	Robert M. Freeman
John P. Phillips	Ward D. Hall
Robert C. Way	Warren F. Stevenson
Marion S. Alexander	Thomas R. Wood

Canton Island

The State Department has received a note from the British Ambassador, reminding the United States Government that Canton Island, base of the recent Solar Eclipse Expedition in which the U. S. Navy participated, has been claimed as a British possession.

At the time of the Eclipse, both American and British scientists based their observations on the island, and both parties erected their respective national flags. As yet the State Department has made no reply to the British communication.

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Oppose Parris Island Building

Although the projects involved are considered "highly desirable," the Navy Department opposes the passage of the McMillan bill authorizing \$2,007,000 of construction at the Marine Corps Base, Parris Island, S. C.

In a letter to the House Naval Committee, the Department declares that other desired naval shore construction is considered to be more urgent than the Parris Island items, adding that at some later time, the Department itself will probably recommend the projects provided in the bill.

Navy Chemical Graduates

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—Rear Adm. Thomas C. Hart, USN, chairman of the General Board, made the principal address and presented the diplomas at the graduation exercises for the Navy Line Officers' Course, Chemical Warfare School, here June 12. Those graduated were:

Lieutenants—Allan G. Gaden, Elwood C. Madsen, Charles A. Parker and Frank E. Shoup, Jr.

Lieutenants (jg)—Walter C. Bailey, Marshall Cohen, (MC), John B. Colwell, Otis J. Earle, Herbert H. Elghmy, (MC), Thomas Ferwerda, (MC), John F. Foertner, (MC), Winsor C. Gale, Charles R. Gilliam, Eugene P. Harris, (MC), John G. Howell, James E. Kyes, Gordon K. Lambert, (MC), Nicholas Luckner, Jr., John F. McMullin, (MC), Gordon M. Perisho, (MC), Robert S. Poos, (MC), Roy R. Powell, (MC), Richard R. Rail, (MC), Emanuel Rollins, (MC), John Shannon, James B. Shuler, (MC), Jerome F. Smith, (MC), George R. Stone, Walter Welham, (MC), and Lester O. Wood.

Ensigns, USN—James A. Bentley, George B. Nicol, Joe R. Penland, Louis E. Schmidt, Jr., Frank K. Slason, James M. Wright and Don W. Wulzen.

Conclude Earhart Search

Concluding the search for Amelia Earhart on Sunday, July 18, the Navy Department ordered the aircraft carrier Lexington to return to her base at San Diego, while the three destroyers accompanying her were ordered to return to the Pacific Coast by way of Pearl Harbor, where they will refuel. The Colorado and the Coast Guard Cutter Itasca had earlier been detached from the rescue fleet.

Admiral Williams Changes Flag

On July 15, 1937, the USS Charleston relieved the USS Omaha as flagship of the Special Service Squadron, at Balboa, Canal Zone. Rear Adm. Y. S. Williams and the members of his staff and the flag personnel with equipment were transferred from the Omaha to the Charleston when the Charleston assumed the duties as flagship.

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Navy-Marine Corps Promotion (Continued from First Page)

son—I beg to advise that I do not pretend to be an expert on such matters and claim no other right to speak, than a sincere interest in our Navy and the consequent desire to see the present fatal tendencies in the methods of obtaining officer personnel corrected.

"This new bill, in my opinion, fails to touch even the hem of the garment of the problem. It retains the basic system of selection almost unchanged. It eliminates none of the injustices of that system. It fails to curtail the intake of officer material, which is admittedly too great. It fails to provide sufficiently for the retention in grade and without separation from the service, of those worthy officers whose splendid records should safeguard them against enforced retirement. It makes no provision for the guidance of the Selection Boards. It fails to provide for reports by the Selection Boards of their reasons for selecting officers promoted, or for passing over the others. It still leaves the Selection Board procedure strangely like that of the old court of Star Chamber. It gives no officer who may feel himself aggrieved any worthwhile right of appeal—no day in court is granted. For these reasons, which occur to me on the spur of the moment, I am constrained to feel that this bill is wholly inadequate, if at all meritorious. This is said, however, with all due respect to the distinguished Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House. All of us are interested in the same end—a better Navy—and even though we do not all agree with our friend, Chairman Vinson, we are grateful to him for this evidence of his willingness to take a step in the right direction."

Although the Vinson bill was prepared by the Navy Department and has its approval, it did not come officially from

the Department to Congress through the Bureau of the Budget. Introduced by Representative Vinson as his own bill, it has been referred by the House Naval Committee to the Navy Department and by it to the Bureau of the Budget. With the present drive for economy, its fate before that agency is doubtful, for the bill is understood to add more than a million dollars to personnel costs.

Call for Tennessee, Omaha Data

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Committee, called upon the Navy Department this week to furnish Congress with full information regarding the recent grounding of the battleship Tennessee in San Francisco harbor and the cruiser Omaha near the Bahamas.

During hearings on the aircraft carrier modernization bill, Chairman Vinson asked Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, to send to the committee all of the information it has as

AIRCRAFT DESIGN COMPETITIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT, Materiel Division, Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Office of the Contracting Officer.—The War Department invites the submission in competition of sealed bids covering airplanes under conditions set forth more particularly in the following advertisements: Circular Proposal No. 37-650 dated June 24, 1937, Short Range Amphibian Type described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-412 dated April 5, 1937, bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard time February 24, 1938; and, Circular Proposal No. 37-740 dated June 24, 1937, Transport Cargo (two engine) Type described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-308 dated April 1, 1937, bids to be submitted to Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P. M. Eastern Standard time December 28, 1937. Full particulars with respect to said advertisements may be obtained upon application to the Contracting Officer, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, R. W. Propst, Major, Air Corps, Contracting Officer.

to the accidents. Whether or not the committee will have witnesses before it in the matter depends upon whatever conclusion is reached from the data submitted, it was said.

Ask Navy Yard Expansion

Improvement of facilities at the New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards, required for the construction of the two new battleships at those stations, was

asked by President Roosevelt this week.

A supplemental budget estimate of \$285,000 for the New York Navy Yard and \$250,000 for the Philadelphia Navy Yard were sent to Congress this week. At the same time an estimate of \$275,000 for replacement of a paint and oil storage building at the Mare Island Navy Yard, destroyed by fire, and a \$2,000 estimate for construction of a Navy Memorial at St. Inigoes, Md., were submitted by the President.



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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Published Every Saturday by the

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1903.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation
Foreign postage \$1 additional per year

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1937

"It is essential to the dignity of this nation and to that peaceful influence which it should exercise on this hemisphere that its Navy should be adequate both upon the shores of the Atlantic and of the Pacific."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program: combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard of 210,500 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 30,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purpose of the Thompson act: enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

BRITISH DECISION TO CONTINUE TO ARM the King's battleships with 14-inch guns will not alter the determination of the Navy Department to equip our new vessels of this type with 16-inch guns. The Department's ordnance authorities have faith that the larger calibre will prove its worth both in greater range and heavier hitting power. Great Britain, Japan and the United States now have battleships carrying 16-inch guns. The British Nelson and Rodney each has nine of the weapons, the Japanese Mutsu and Nagano, eight of them and the American Colorado and Maryland likewise eight. The British guns discharge projectiles of 2,000 pounds, providing a weight of fire for each ship of 18,000 pounds, the Japanese projectiles of 2,190 pounds, and a weight of fire of 17,520 pounds, and the American, projectiles of 2,100 pounds, and a weight of fire of 16,800 pounds. Our projected battleships will be provided with nine 16-inch guns, a weight of fire of 18,900 pounds, which will mean a slight superiority over that of the Nelson and Rodney. In adopting the 14-inch calibre for the battleships now being laid down, the British Admiralty unquestionably took into account the lighter weight of the gun, which will enable the installation of twelve. That weapon will discharge a 1,560 pound projectile, and a total weight of fire of 18,720 pounds. Also entering into British calculation is the more rapid rate of fire of the 14-inch gun as against that of a 16-inch gun. This advantage is to some extent offset by the greater range of the larger weapon. Possibly also the British recalled that in the battle of Jutland, the German battleships and battle cruisers, armed with smaller calibres, inflicted destructive damage. That fact is not forgotten in Germany. However, it is interesting to note that Great Britain, which never has hesitated to take the leadership in bigness of guns—the inauguration of the first all big gun ship in 1906 is a sample—now definitely has decided that the larger number of the smaller calibre gun is preferable to the smaller number of the larger calibre gun. It well may be that the farsighted Lords of the Admiralty are thinking in this connection that the seas of Europe will be the arena of battle for the vessels it is now building, and that the United States can be depended upon to police the Pacific and maintain the open door in the regions bordering upon that ocean. Be that as it may, our naval experts feel that wherever our ships meet those of an enemy they must at least be equal to them in hitting power. Hence the decision to arm the new vessels with the larger calibre.

THE FINGER OF SCORN so lately pointed by the politically and publicity minded at those industrial firms who aided the national defense by the production of munitions of war seems definitely to have been worn out in wagging. But while the industrial contributors to defense were being castigated at investigations conducted with public funds the public spot light shone strongly on them. Now—this week—with hardly a word of discussion Congress completed legislative action on a measure recognizing the need of industrial cooperation in preparedness and facilitating the War Department's efforts to take the fullest advantage of commerce's willingness to fit itself for the war task. The bill, now before the President for signature, authorizes the Secretary of War "to sell, loan, or give to contractors and private firms which are or may likely be manufacturers or furnishers of supplies and equipment for the use of the War Department or the Army, under approved production plans, such drawings, manufacturing and other information and samples and equipment to be manufactured or furnished, as he may consider will best promote the interests of national defense." Though not going as far as the plan to give "educational" orders to such firms, the bill is designed to familiarize manufacturers with the production of items of war munitions not directly related to their peace-time production, particularly items relating to ordnance and chemical warfare. As Secretary Woodring pointed out in sponsoring the bill "this aid and cooperation on the part of industry in promoting national defense is offered by manufacturers without financial remuneration, and is rendered solely as a patriotic expression of willingness to assist the War Department in making plans for war production."

Service Humor

"Note Well"

Nit—"I didn't make a sound last night when I came on board."
Wit—"You didn't? Why you woke up half of the crew."
Nit—"Oh, that was the four guys that carried me."

—The Speaking Tube.

By All Means!

Two girls were discussing men.
"Which would you most desire in your husband—brains, wealth or appearance?" asked Dorothy.
"Appearance," responded Alpha, "and the sooner the better."

—Exchange.

Different Status

A member of a Psych class on tour asked an inmate his name.
"George Washington," was the reply.
"But," said the perplexed lad, "last time we were here you were Abraham Lincoln."
"That," said the inmate sadly, "was by my first wife."

—15th Inf. Sentinel.

Draw

A grinning crowd stood around the two unconscious men lying on the sidewalk.
"What's the matter here?" demanded a policeman who had rushed up, attracted by the crowd.
"Oh, nothing," replied one of the bystanders. "A real estate man was trying to sell a lot to the motor car salesman who was trying to sell a car. They were pretty evenly matched, for they both dropped from exhaustion at the same moment."

—Fifth Corps News.

Definitions

Sonny—"Dad, what does argument pro and con mean?"
Sea Lawyer Dad—"The pro is your convincing and unanswerable statement, while the con is the contemptible dribble the other fellow uses."

—USS Tennessee Tar.

Abandon Caution

"I've just had my life insured for \$5,000."
"That's fine. Now I won't have to keep telling you to be careful when you are working."

—Windy City Breeze.

Definitions

"What is the difference between valor and discretion?"
"Well, to travel on an ocean liner without tipping would be valor; to come back on a different ship would be discretion?"

—USS Melville Job Order.

Be Not Deterred

by Summer hot weather. Write out those nifties and send them to the Army and Navy Journal Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

A. M. M.—We are informed by the Veterans Bureau that you should write directly to them, stating your case.

L. C. S.—No information is available in the War Department regarding any proposed law to reduce the number of Army Bands.

E. B.—The Emergency Officers Retired List covers those with service connected disabilities. The Veterans Bureau has the administration of the law covering such retirements. You should submit full details to the Veterans Bureau.

J. R. L.—No, your name would not be removed from the rolls unless you were reduced for cause.

A. S.—"Army Posts and Towns" was published by the Free Press Printing Company, of Burlington, Vt. A new edition was published in 1935. Captain Sullivan, the author, is not now in the military service.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall, USA, Chief of Staff, addressed the Forty-Second Division reunion at Des Moines, Iowa.

20 Years Ago

General Pershing, on July 13, proclaimed a holiday on Bastille day, for his troops to aid the French in "celebrating the sacred principles of liberty for which we are now fighting."

30 Years Ago

The Navy rifle team under command of Lt. Harris Laning has been doing some excellent work in practice at Creedmoor Range, N. Y., and will compete in the meeting of the New York State Rifle Association before going to the National Matches.

50 Years Ago

The Navy Department has ordered the steamer Hassler to be prepared to convey Queen Kapolani and her suite to Honolulu from San Francisco. The steamer takes a detail of 40 men and marines.

70 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. Phil Sheridan transferred the command of the Fifth Military District to Brevet Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

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GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Lt. Col. Nat Smith Perrine (Inf., NG), from Washington, D. C., to his home, Amarillo, Tex., reverting to inactive status on Nov. 11, sail N. Y., Oct. 20.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Col. Alvin K. Baskette, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to his home and await retirement.
Maj. Frederick V. A. Berger, from Chicago, Ill., to detail in NGB, O. of C. of NGB, Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.

Medical Corps

Maj. Charles F. Snell, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F. Jan. 29, 1938.
Maj. Ebner H. Immon, from San Francisco, Calif., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.
Capt. Ralph V. Plew, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Capt. James O. Gillespie, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to General Dispensary, Washington, D. C.

Dental Corps

Lt. Col. William A. Squires, from Denver, Colo., to Ft. Sill, Okla.
Maj. Earl L. Hering, from Ft. Sill Okla., (Please turn to Page 1010)

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NAVY ORDERS

July 15, 1937

Lt. Stanley A. Jones, det. Off. in Chge, Navy Rtg. Sta., Macon; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (Jg) George W. Kehl, ora. June 24 revoked; Continue duty R-2.

Lt. (Jg) John M. McMahon, det. R-2 about July 26; to Permit.

Ens. Kendall F. Casey, on disch. trmt Nav. Hosp., Mare Island; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Leon M. Billings, (DC), on disch. trmt Nav. Hosp., Wash.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Henry A. Schade (CC), det. Bu. C. & R., Navy Dept.; to Office of Suptg. Constr., Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co.

Ch. Bosn. Herman Ruhle, det. Receiving Sta., Navy Yard, Phila., Oct. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Pharm. Albert M. Guldage, det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, July or Aug; to Receiving Sta., Norfolk.

Ch. Pay Clk. James D. Stephens, det. Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, in Aug; to New Mexico.

July 16, 1937

Capt. Claud A. Jones, ora. April 1 revoked. Continue duty as Nav. Insp. of Machy., Electric Boat Co., Groton.

Capt. Alexander S. Wadsworth, on disch. trmt Norfolk Naval Hosp., to duty Nav. Oper. Base, Norfolk.

Lt. Comdr. Harold J. Brow, ora. June 1 revoked. Det. CO, VS 108; to CO, VCS 5, Chicago.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph C. Cronin, ora. June 17 revoked. Det. CO, VS 98 (Northampton) to VCS 4 (Northampton) as CO.

Lt. Melvin H. Bassett, ora. May 28 modified. To duty as Instr., US Nav. Reserve, Detroit, Mich.; instead duty Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes.

Lt. Devere L. Day, det. Nav. Academy Sept. 1; to VF 5 (Yorktown).

Lt. Raymond R. Lyons, det. Aide & flag Lt. on staff, Comdr. Minecraft, Battle Force; to staff, Comdr. Minecraft, Battle Force.

Lt. William T. McGarry, ora. April 27 modified. To cfo Brooklyn & on bd. when comm.; instead duty Tuscaloosa.

Lt. Richard H. Phillips, ora. April 27 modified. To Hull as engr. off.; instead cfo Brooklyn.

Lt. William A. Riley, det. Wyoming Aug 27; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 3, as gunnery off.

Lt. James S. Willis, det. Cincinnati Sept.; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 3, as radio off.

Lt. (Jg) Forrest R. Blard, det. New Orleans Aug 14; to Manley.

Lt. (Jg) Charles F. Brindupke, ora. by C. in C. Asiatic modified. To cfo Seal & on bd. when comm.; instead duty 3rd Nav. Dist.

Lt. (Jg) Byron L. Gurnette, det., Neches Aug. 16; to aide to Cdt. 3rd Nav. District.

Ens. John H. Besson, Jr, det. Richmond Aug 14; to Claxton.

Ens. Melvin W. Woods, det. Lawrence; to cfo Brooklyn & on bd. when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. James D. Rives (MC), det. Receiving Ship at New York, Aug; to Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Lt. (Jg) Richard H. Barrett (DC) ora. by C. in C. Asiatic modified to Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, instead duty Nav. Academy.

July 17, 1937

Lt. Comdr. Robert W. Bockius, ora. June 1 revoked. Det. as CO, VS 5B; to CO, VCS 2, (Trenton).

Lt. (Jg) Irvin S. Hartman, det. R-4 abt. Aug. 30; to cfo Salmon and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Clinton A. Neyman, Jr., ora. July 9 revoked; continue duty San Francisco.

Comdr. George A. Eckert, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, Sept.; to Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

Comdr. William T. Lineberry, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Aug; to Relief.

Lt. Comdr. James D. Benjamin, (MC), duty involving flying Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.

Lt. (Jg) Ralph C. Parker, Jr., (MC), to duty Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

Lt. Comdr. Patrick A. McCole, (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (Jg) Kenneth M. Broesamle, (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Sept. 1; to NYd., Boston.

Lt. (Jg) Morris C. Craig, (DC), det. Nav. Academy, Aug. 15; to cfo Philadelphia and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. William E. McCain, (8C), det. Nav. Research Lab., Annapolis, Sept.; to cfo Savannah and on bd. when comm.

Comdr. Frederick E. Haeberle, (CC), ora. April 14 modified. To NYd., New York; instead NYd., Phila.

Comdr. Edward L. Marshall, (CEC), det. Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, abt. Aug. 4; to Bu. Y. & D., Navy Dept., Wash.

Comdr. James T. Mathews, (CEC), det. Bu. Y. & D., Navy Dept. Sept. 1; to Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, as public works off.

Ch. Bosn. Francis E. Dowd, det. NYd., Mare Island, Aug. 30; to Quail.

Ch. Gunner Garwood Marshall, det. Nitro; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Iona Island.

Gunner Thoron M. Duncan, det. cfo Philadelphia, July 28; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Delmar L. Tuft, det. Radio Materiel School, Annapolis, Sept. 2; to Omaha.

Ch. Pharm. Harvey H. Hogue, det. Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Aug; to Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

Ch. Pharm. John J. Lergenmiller, ora. April 19 modified. Det. to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola; instead Rec. Sta., Norfolk.

Ch. Pharm. Robert K. Mason, det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Aug. 1; to Nav. Dispensary, Long (Please turn to Page 1010)

MARINE CORPS

July 30, 1937

Maj. Robert L. Montague, Aug. 14, relieved from 1st Marine Brig., FMF, and assigned duty MB, Quantico.

Maj. Lucian W. Burnham, detailed an Asst. Quartermaster, effective Aug. 1, 1937.

Maj. William C. Hall, on July 27, 1937, detached Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to MB, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Maj. Lewis B. Reagan, Aug. 29, det. from duty as Inspector-Instructor, 5th Bn., FMCR, Wash., to MCS, MB, Quantico, for duty and instruction in Senior Cr.

Capt. Louis C. Plain, Aug. 14, relieved present duties MB, Quantico, and assigned Junior Cr., MCS.

Capt. George H. Potter, FMF, MCB, San Diego, to MD, Nevada.

Capt. Eugene L. Mullaly, July 30, det. MB, Parris Island, to MCB, San Diego, to report not later than Aug. 27.

1st Lt. Floyd B. Parks, July 30, det. NAS,

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Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Pensacola, to AC2, FMF, NAS, San Diego, with authority to delay one month en route.

1st Lt. Ralph K. Rottet, July 30, det. NAS, Pensacola, to AC2, FMF, NAS, San Diego, with authority to delay one month en route.

1st Lt. Lawrence B. Clark, det. NAS, Pensacola, to AC2, FMF, NAS, San Diego, with authority to delay one month en route.

1st Lt. Robert O. Bisson, det. NAS, Pensacola, to AC2, FMF, NAS, San Diego, with authority to delay one month en route.

2nd Lt. George A. Roll, Aug. 11, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, to 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico.

2nd Lt. Frank L. Kilmartin, Aug. 1, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, to 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, with authority to delay in reporting to Sept. 1.

2nd Lt. James S. O'Halloran, MB, Norfolk NYd., to MB, Quantico, for duty and instruction in Base Defense Weapons Cr. MCS.

2nd Lt. Richard H. Crockett, MB, NYd., New York, to MB, Quantico, for duty and instruction in Base Defense Weapons Cr. MCS.

2nd Lt. Merlyn D. Holmes, MB, SB, New London, to MB, Quantico, for duty and instruction in Base Defense Weapons Cr. MCS.

Mar. Gnr. Olin L. Beall, FMF, MCB, San Diego, to 1st Mar. Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico.

Ch. QM. Clk. John T. Baugh, July 19, det. MB, NYd., Phila., to 4th Marines, Shanghai, via Henderson, sailing Norfolk, Aug. 17.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Bar Reenlistment of Alien Enlisted Men—Considerable hardship will result from the iron-clad provision in the Army appropriation bill prohibiting aliens from reenlisting, unless remedial legislation is passed. A number of cases have come to light of non-commissioned officers with long service and excellent records who never have completed their naturalization, under the mistaken belief that their Army service automatically made them citizens. As no discretion is allowed by the terms of the proviso and existing naturalization law requires soldiers to take out both first and second papers to become a citizen, nothing can be done without further legislation to aid the men who will be hit by the provision. In one case which has been called to the attention of the War Department, a staff sergeant with an excellent record will complete his present enlistment in October. He took out his first citizenship papers when he originally enlisted in the Army in 1914, but did not complete his naturalization because of the World War. Afterward, he said he was led to believe that his service in the war made him a citizen without further action. While this understanding had no basis of fact, legislation was passed permitting war veterans to become citizens upon application to a Federal court without waiting the required period. This law was temporary and recently expired. Now, married and with three children, after 23 years in the Army and knowing little else, he cannot be reenlisted because of his honest mistake, his erroneous belief that he was already a citizen.

The House this week passed a bill which will bar all aliens from the Government pay rolls, exempting all members of the military and naval forces already enrolled or enlisted. This would not alter the present situation in the Army, however, as the bill is now written. An amendment could be added to the bill in the Senate, though, which would take care of the matter and prevent injustice being done. It is hoped that the matter will be presented to the Senate by the proper officials of the War Department.

The War Department issued this week an interpretation of the appropriation act proviso. It is as follows:

"(a) Under the terms of the law no person may be enlisted or reenlisted, except in the Philippine Scouts, after July 1, 1937, who is not a citizen of the United States at the time of enlistment. The enlistment contracts of noncitizens who were in the service on July 1st will be continued in force until their expiration.

"(b) Retired personnel who are noncitizens, and in a retired status on July 1, 1937, are not affected by this law, so long as their status remains uninterrupted.

"(c) A noncitizen now in service may be passed to the retired list without his pay status being affected.

"(d) No noncitizen may be continued in service beyond the expiration date of his enlistment for the purpose of permitting him to complete his citizenship or to enable him to complete the necessary time for retirement.

"(e) This law does not contemplate the discharge of a noncitizen whose enlistment contract was in force on July 1, 1937, but who was not in a pay status at that time as a result of absence without leave, sick not in line of duty, etc.

"(f) No noncommissioned officers, a noncitizen, will be reenlisted under the provisions of Section 27, National Defense Act.

"(g) No soldier who is a noncitizen will be discharged and reenlisted for any purpose."

Naval Aviation Cadets—The Navy Department has announced the names of the first class of Aviation Cadets for the fiscal year 1938 who will report at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, on July 26, for the flight training course. This class and the five others which will be given instruction in aviation will be composed of seventy-five aviation cadets who qualified for this course during a preliminary training at Naval Reserve Aviation Bases.

This will be the third season for this training which was authorized by act of Congress, April 15, 1935, to provide a sufficient number of naval reserve aviation cadets to meet the increased requirements of the Fleet for pilots, due to new construction designed to bring the Navy up to treaty strength by 1942.

During the fiscal year 1936, 494 young men, having been selected as educationally, morally and physically qualified, completed a thirty-day elimination flight training course at one of the fourteen naval reserve aviation bases, and were appointed as aviation cadets and sent to Pensacola for the complete Navy flight training course. Of this number about 300 successfully completed the course, were designated as naval aviators, and are now on active duty with the aircraft squadrons of the United States Fleet. Upon completion of four years of active service, including period of training at Pensacola, they will be released from active duty, and will, if qualified, be eligible for commission in the Naval Reserve with date of precedence as of date of appointment as aviation cadet.

During the fiscal year 1937, 315 aviation cadets were sent to Pensacola, of whom it is estimated 226 will successfully complete the course and be assigned to duty with the Fleet.

During the fiscal year 1938, it is contemplated sending 450 aviation cadets to Pensacola, of whom approximately 315 may be expected to successfully complete the course and be assigned to active duty with the Fleet for the balance of the four year period during which they agree to serve.

Men for Navy Recruiting Duty—The Navy seems to be having trouble in getting enlisted personnel with the required qualifications for recruiting service. In a recent circular letter, the Bureau of Navigation calls attention to the continued reception at Recruiting Training Schools of men who have not the fundamental education to fit them for recruiting duty. The failure of these men at the schools results in an unnecessary turnover in personnel, is an item of expense, and causes embarrassment of petty officers of good record who do not happen to have the advantages of an early education.

Commanding officers are directed to give closer attention to this matter, assuring themselves that men recommended for recruiting duty fulfill the requirements set forth in the Bureau of Navigation Manual, and that examinations have not been conducted in a perfunctory manner. Men who are in debt, or who show an inclination to disregard their financial obligations will not be recommended for recruiting duty.

Increase Navy Officers Baggage Allowances—The Navy Department announces that an agreement has been made with all rail carriers, effective August 1, whereby officers of the Navy and Marine Corps ordered to or detached from duty on vessels of the United States Fleet and traveling by rail to or from Pacific Coast ports, will be permitted a baggage allowance of 350 pounds.

This agreement will provide for a substantial saving in baggage charges for officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, increasing by 200 pounds the amount of baggage that can be carried by them without extra toll.

In order to secure this allowance officers must use transportation requests to obtain railroad tickets, and the requests must be annotated "Trans-Pacific, ordered to vessel of the Fleet," or "Trans-Pacific, ordered from vessel of the Fleet," as the case may be. In addition officers must present a certified copy of their orders to the baggage agent when applying for this allowance.

At present a baggage allowance of 350 pounds is accorded to officers, nurses, Pacific Coast ports, whether using government transports or commercial vessels, when traveling over land by rail. The new agreement does not apply to dependents nor to enlisted men, however.

Minimum Flying for Air Corps Officers—Air Corps officers will have to make at least one navigational flight of 1,000 miles each year under the terms of a circular issued by the War Department this week. Section I of Circular No. 48, fixing the minimum flying hours required of Air Corps officers, rescinds three prior circulars covering the subject and sums up the requirements in the one publication. No change was made in the requirement that all officers must fly a minimum of 100 hours in the air. Included in the 100 hours there must be a minimum of 35 hours navigation, 10 hours night flying and 10 hours instrument flying, as before. However, previously there was a further requirement that five hours of the ten hours instrument flying must be "under the hood." This was eliminated and a phrase added exempting aircraft observers from the instrument flying minimum. The previous navigational requirement was that, in flying the 35 hours minimum, one flight of at least 500 miles with a minimum of two intermediate landings must be made. The new requirement simply states that "at least one navigational flight of 1,000 miles utilizing radio aids and facilities must be made." Departmental commanders, it is provided, may make this flight discretionary, it is stated.

Post Exchange Restrictions—The extent to which the activities of the Army's Post Exchanges will be affected by the restriction carried in the 1938 appropriation bill, now in effect, is as yet undetermined. Studies are in progress in the War Department but have not been completed. When they are completed and approved it is likely that they will be disseminated in the form of an Adjutant General's letter to the service or by changes in regulations governing the operation of Post Exchanges. The provision in the bill, it is recalled, restricts sales in Post Exchanges to "articles of small personal needs, not similar to those furnished by the Government." It would affect all post exchanges and sub-exchanges but does not affect the Cadet Store at the Military Academy. Any drastic restriction in the operation of the Post Exchanges would concern mostly the enlisted men, whose recreational activities, day rooms, etc., benefit from the profits of the exchanges, and enlisted men and junior officers to whom the economies and conveniences afforded by the exchanges are important.

Army Air Corps Tests Large New Fighter—Development of a large, multi-seater fighting plane capable of coping with the giant bombing planes now being built by armies and air forces of the world, is announced by the War Department. The new experimental fighter, the XFM-1, has just been delivered from factory to flying field for final assembly and initial flight test.

The plane contains some radical departures from conventional military design. To begin with, it is a pusher—its propellers are behind the wings. It is claimed that this gives increased propeller efficiency. Equally important, however, is the fact that this arrangement permits the wing gunners, one on either wing, to have a free field of fire and observation to the front, uninterrupted by engine or propeller. This change in design also frees the gunners from having to work in the propeller blast, formerly a tremendous handicap to gun maneuver and accuracy.

To be a successful fighter, a flying machine must be much faster than its target. It is believed that this plane can overhaul any air targets. Another essential quality in an air destroyer is the ability to strike with power when it has engaged its prey. This plane answers with six guns, more powerful armament than ever before carried on a fighter. It also carries light bombs.

The new fighter is a much larger airplane than pursuit airplanes of the past. It accommodates a crew of five, pilot, co-pilot-navigator, radio operator-gunner, and two outboard wing gunners. No gasoline is carried in fuselage or engine nacelles, all is carried in liquid tight compartments in its giant wings. It is claimed that this method materially reduces the fire hazard.

The XFM-1 is a low wing, all-metal, monoplane embodying all the latest design devices to increase its speed and air-worthiness. Its landing gear and tail wheel are electrically retractible. It carries flaps to reduce its landing speed. It provides heated compartments for all members of its crew, which will be much in demand at its fighting ceiling, over thirty thousand feet.

The builder of this plane points to the fact that it contains some new and radical departures which will have far-reaching significance for the civil air industry as well as the military. The first of these is its power plant location and its pusher propellers; next is the auxiliary power plant aboard for retracting landing gear, for lights, radio and starters. This auxiliary plant drives nine electric motors, taking this load off the two engines which drive the propellers. This new fighter can continue to transmit after forced landing when its main power plants are dead.

Radio's Effect on Pigeons—Information concerning the effect of radio on the homing of pigeons has been received in the Navy Department from tests recently made with pigeons from the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., the Navy's only loft. It was found that during a series of experiments made by releasing birds from a radio station at Ocean Gate, N. J., while it was transmitting, that the pigeons circled in an erratic and confused manner very close to the Station and were from 42 to 52 minutes returning to their home loft, ten miles away. Pigeons released from the same Station while it was inactive, circled in conventional manner and departed for home loft within 5 minutes, and arrived within 19 to 21 minutes.

THE U. S. COAST GUARD

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing in room 219, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday July 28, at 10 a.m. eastern standard time on H. R. 7486, the bill to change the promotion system in the service.

Meanwhile, the Senate Commerce Committee, without giving anyone a chance to testify, reported the measure to the Senate July 22.

The following notice of the House hearings appeared in the Congressional Record.

"Persons desiring to testify are requested to notify the clerk of the committee. Parties who do not intend to testify but who wish to submit a statement for the record are requested to file such statement with the clerk of the committee not later than the date of the hearing.

"For the information of those persons who intend to testify, it is the desire of the committee that amendments to be proposed during the hearing be submitted in writing to the clerk of the committee prior to the date of the hearing.

"It is very important that notice of intention to testify—even though doubtful of fulfillment—be communicated to the clerk of the committee at least 1 day in advance of the hearing. Otherwise unnecessary confusion and delay might arise, resulting in a reduction of the time available for presentation of testimony by witnesses."

It is expected that Coast Guard officials will be present and testify at the hearing.

Law Enforcement Lectures

Lt. Comdr. A. C. Richmond, Lt. J. A. Kerrins, and Lt. R. R. Curry will conduct a short course for Coast Guard personnel on law enforcement duties of the Coast Guard. The course will consist of approximately thirty lectures given at the following points:

Ordnance Staff Sergeant

The following list was prepared according to the provisions of paragraph 10d, Ordnance Department Order No. 86, dated Jan. 18, 1937. This list includes all eligibles from the 1937 examination and also those remaining from previous examinations during the preceding five years except those former eligibles who took the 1937 examination and failed therein. Appointments will be made from this list to fill all vacancies occurring in the grade of staff sergeant, Ordnance Department, prior to July 1, 1938, when the list will be again revised.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rigg, John P. | 38. Smith, Samuel G. |
| 2. Farrar, Conway F. | 39. Handey, Jack |
| 3. LaBrood, Ralph G. | 40. Sambells, John |
| 4. Bagley, H. L. | 41. Loose, Herbert C. |
| 5. Scarbrough, J. F. | 42. Keller, John |
| 6. Nichols, Frank | 43. Weaver, Carl H. |
| 7. Johnson, R. L. | 44. Call, Ralph M. |
| 8. Campbell, Frank | 45. Greer, Drury H. |
| 9. Freeman, T. H. | 46. Dedmon, R. C. |
| 10. Burton, Lloyd F. | 47. Hencisen, H. J. |
| 11. Hebb, Everett W. | 48. Jacobson, Joseph |
| 12. Davis, George A. | 49. Haynes, Roy N. |
| 13. Wells, Elbert E. | 50. Laceyfield, Jesse T. |
| 14. Harper, Cecil K. | 51. Ahern, Allan A. |
| 15. Clark, H. A. L. | 52. Peck, Maurice I. |
| 16. Clark, Dudley B. | 53. Cutler, David |
| 17. Allyn, George W. | 54. O'Malley, V. V. |
| 18. Strauss, Daniel J. | 55. Milewski, J. S. |
| 19. Bondi, Joseph B. | 56. Nash, James V. |
| 20. Cummings, L. E. | 57. Cove, Charles |
| 21. Payne, Adam G. | 58. Roy, Gilbert |
| 22. Unnave, A. J. | 59. Howard, R. L. |
| 23. Hubbard, W. F. | 60. Moats, Wilton B. |
| 24. Bogle, John H. | 61. Shipton, F. F. |
| 25. Connolly, C. L. | 62. Dobrick, H. R. |
| 26. Gester, Walter H. | 63. Sheridan, Eugene |
| 27. Ericson, Joseph H. | 64. Douglass, A. E. |
| 28. Rees, Chester N. | 65. Evans, Roy A. |
| 29. Roarke, Leo V. | 66. Montgomery, D. B. |
| 30. Walker, Earl | 67. McMahon, T. F. |
| 31. Kelley, John R. | 68. Jones, Paul |
| 32. Tiner, Edgar A. | 69. King, C. F. |
| 33. Kulas, Cyril E. | 70. Hunt, Harry A. |
| 34. McCarthy, J. A. | 71. Koons, Robert R. |
| 35. McNeil, John | 72. Dressler, C. P. |
| 36. Fisher, C. L. | 73. Uphouse, C. M. |
| 37. Rae, George | 74. DeVenny, John C. |

Special List

1. McIlmpsey, W. T.

San Francisco Division, San Francisco, July 26 to 31; Seattle Division, Seattle, August 2 to 7; New Orleans Division, Biloxi, August 9 to 14; Jacksonville Division, Ft. Lauderdale, August 16 to 21; Norfolk Division, Norfolk, August 23 to 28; New York Division, New York, August 30 to Sept. 4; Boston Division, Boston, Sept. 7 to 11.

Academy Nominations

The following candidates have been appointed to the Coast Guard Academy, subject to physical examination upon entrance.

Helmer S. Pearson	Hiram F. Conant
Robert S. McLendon	Elmer J. Davison
J. H. Campagna, Jr.	F. L. Bailey, Jr.
Victor A. G. Schmidt	Robert H. Orr
James A. Palmer	John Natwig
George W. Girdler	Admiral E. Malmes, Jr.
Whitney M. Prall, Jr.	Robert A. Lavery
Chris V. Brushkevich	Kenneth R. Goodwin
Elmer A. Crook	Robert P. Cromwell
Kenneth A. Gaskin	Louis T. O'Neill
John A. Alden	Navarre Ayers
C. C. Richardson	G. F. Wurzbacher
Robert C. Gould	George W. Pederson
Loy W. A. Renshaw	E. W. Fowler, Jr.
Albert D. Potter	Bernhard R. Henry
James P. Meehan	Joe L. Horne
Harold Gorecki	W. D. Mitchell, Jr.
John L. Jones, Jr.	Calvin E. Cook, Jr.
Walter R. Lewis	C. F. Scharfenstein
Frank L. Palman	Thomas Elliott, Jr.
Robert K. Schrader	J. M. McLaughlin
Peter F. Torrance	John Starr
V. J. Castronovo	William J. Gregg

Win Shooting Matches

Chief Boatswains Mate Paul Gouden won the Quinn Trophy at the Third Annual Hand Gun Tournament of the Providence Police at Cranston, R. I. Coast Guardsmen also took third and fifth places.

A four man team of Guardsmen also took first honors in a match over the National Match Course, Gunners Mate M. O. Wilson shot first high individual score. The Coast Guard took second in the Brier Aggregate Match, and are entered in a total of seven matches, two of which have not yet been reported.

Students at CW School

The Tenth Field Officers' class at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., comprising 59 officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, will conclude a month's study, Aug. 4.

Members of the class are:

Lt. Colonels	
J. R. Alfante, QMC.	E. F. Haines, MC.
R. S. Atwood, CAC.	J. W. Heard, Cav.
G. M. Barnes, Ord.	J. R. N. Weaver, Inf.
J. F. Byrom, (Inf.).	H. A. Wingate, QMC.
QMC.	W. B. Wright, AC.
F. C. V. Crowley, Cav.	

Commanders, USN

W. E. Doyle A. P. H. Tawresay

Majors

O. A. Anderson, AC.	T. E. Roderick, Inf.
L. C. Blackburn, AC.	Morrill Ross, FA.
L. W. Burnham, USMC.	W. H. Sadler, QMC.
N. G. Bush, Inf.	E. A. Smith, Inf.
E. F. Dukes, Cav.	C. B. Spruit, MC.
G. S. Eyster, Inf.	F. Timmerman, FA.
O. F. Marston, FA.	W. S. Wadleton, Cav.
W. H. Murphy, SC.	J. E. Wharton, Inf.
J. T. Pierce, Cav.	

Lt. Commander, USN

James B. Donnelly,

Captains

E. W. Barnes, AC.	K. C. McGregor, AC.
W. O. Brice, USMC.	E. L. Miller, Inf.
R. W. Harper, AC.	L. G. Miller, USMC.
P. T. Heffner, Jr., Inf.	J. K. Nissley, AC.
R. H. Kreuter, CAC.	J. G. Pratt, AC.
P. H. Kron, Inf.	J. S. Stowell, AC.
T. E. Mahoney, QMC.	

Lieutenants, USN

H. B. Hudson J. H. Thach, Jr.

First Lieutenants

C. H. Fernstrom, CAC.	A. P. Taber, CAC.
A. M. Lazar, CAC.	R. A. Wilson, AC.
P. A. Roy, CAC.	

Lieutenants (Jg), USN

R. L. Evans	C. J. Palmer
J. E. Flynn	P. W. Pfingsttag
R. S. Mandelkorn	F. B. Schultz
I. E. McMillan	C. J. Weschler
W. R. Miller	

Fleet Reserve Convention

The Fleet Reserve Association will hold its Thirteenth National Convention in San Diego, Calif., Sept. 3-7. It is announced.

Army Ordnance Expenditures

(Continued from Page 998)

major items and thousands of minor items which the Ordnance Department must supply to the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

Finally, some of the plants of the Ordnance Department consist of small shops and storehouses at all important Army posts. These shops, manned partly by soldiers and partly by civilians, are the service stations where Ordnance service is dispensed to the fighting troops. A large part of this work takes place during the summer when the National Guard and the various elements of our Organized Reserves are in camp for field training.

In order to carry out the functions briefly described in the immediately preceding paragraphs, a certain portion of Ordnance funds obtained under this appropriation must be utilized for the current expenses of the Ordnance Department in the receiving and issuing of Ordnance stores; for stationery, office supplies and equipment; for property accountability and inventory work; for heat, light, power, water and telephone expense at establishments where no manufacturing operations are performed; for guards, watchmen, firefighters, messengers, etc., making a total requirement of approximately 5 percent for such essential needs.

In addition, the Department is charged, under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of War, with its share of procurement planning, the operation of Ordnance Schools for training officers and enlisted men, and a certain amount for procurement, inspection and overhaul of gauges. These three projects in recent years have been constituting less than 1 percent of this annual appropriation. In summation, therefore, we can say that approximately 50% of the annual appropriation under Ordnance Stores and Supplies, Army, as received in recent years, is required to carry out the functions prescribed in the previous paragraphs. On a basis of an annual appropriation of \$20,000,000, this would leave approximately \$10,000,000 for the procurement of Ordnance materiel and ammunition other than mentioned previously.

In analysis of the expenditure of the remaining 50 percent of the funds under Ordnance Stores and Supplies, Army, we can say that every effort is being made to give the Army of the United States the latest and most up-to-date fighting equipment that can be procured, along with the various types of ammunition needed to make such equipment effective. Numerous items, as stated previously, enter into this procurement program. The modern mechanized army requires the procurement of tanks, armored cars, combat cars, scout cars, self-propelled mounts, anti-aircraft guns and carriages with accompanying fire control equipment, trench mortars, modernized Field Artillery carriages, modernized machine guns and automatic rifles, hand carts for machine guns and trench mortars, aircraft armament to provide fighting equipment for the annual Air Corps program, and the acquisition of a small number of the newly developed semi-automatic rifles for our troops armed with a hand weapon.

In addition to the procurement of this materiel, there is a well balanced program of procurement of ammunition and bombs of various types to replace loss in our reserve from deterioration, through old age, or to augment the present supplies to meet minimum requirements in case of a national emergency. For the benefit of the layman, it may be stated here that it is the policy of the War Department to utilize the oldest stocks of ammunition on hand in issues to all units for training purposes.

Needless to say the purchase or manufacture of all this new equipment and ammunition involves not only the use of our manufacturing arsenals mentioned previously, but also such resources in industry as are equipped to produce materials of this kind. Weapons, ammunition

and Ordnance supplies are obtained for the Army in a number of ways, namely,

(a) Straight purchase, where practicable and economical; machine guns and smokeless powder are examples.

(b) Assembly of components purchased commercially; this is virtually the case in making tanks.

(c) Special manufacture at a manufacturing arsenal; artillery is an example; most development work (an important element of Ordnance work) is so handled for various and obvious reasons.

(d) Overhaul or modification of unserviceable and/or obsolete weapons; this work is done either in an arsenal or privately.

The carrying out of this work is primarily in the hands of the manufacturing arsenals, which spend some nine million dollars per year for steel, brass and other metals; for machine tools and small tools; for instruments of all sorts; for paints, varnishes and lubricants; for electric power and for fuel; for chemicals, rubber textiles and lumber; for motor vehicles and their components.

Since there are many small purchases and since all purchasing is by free competitive bidding according to Government specifications, Ordnance expenditures for materiel and ammunition flow quickly and widely into many avenues of industry. As an example, the money spent for a tank may be divided approximately as follows:

For armor plate, 20%; procured from civil steel plants.

For engines, 12½%; procured from civil engine manufacturers.

For transmission and final drive units 5%; procured from civil machine shops.

For accessories, 2½%; procured from civil manufacturers.

For guns, 10%; procured from civil manufacturers.

For raw materials and small parts, 25%; procured from civil sources.

For arsenal labor and overhead, 25%; (wages spent in the community in which arsenal is located).

The Ordnance Department manufactures in Government owned factories only when it is economical to do so, or when it is essential to maintain a force of trained artisans who will be available to supervise expanded activities in case of a national emergency. It utilizes the large investment of the Government in plants and equipment in the production of Ordnance materiel and ammunition. Such use prevents the plants from deteriorating and serves to establish costs for comparison with bids obtained from industry on similar items.

In conclusion, therefore, it can be seen that the money appropriated by Congress, which results in expenditures for Ordnance, furnishes employment to labor through orders for raw materials and finished articles from commercial concerns; preserves the stocks of materials and ammunition on hand, furnishes ammunition, etc., for training the Regular Army and other units of our national defense system, and finances the procurement of a very reasonable additional amount of new equipment and ammunition annually through the economical use of Government facilities. This annual expenditure is the best guarantee that greatly increased procurement can be achieved in the shortest possible time.

Certificates from Academies

The Military, Naval and Coast Guard Academies would be authorized to give certificates for courses successfully completed under the terms of a bill reported by the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week.

In applying for appointments under the Civil Service and in other fields of endeavor in which a certain amount of educational background is required, former students of the service schools have been unable to secure credit for successfully completing one, two or three years work. Civilian universities issue certificates to non-graduates giving proof of their completion of courses pursued, and the bill would authorize the academies to likewise enable former students to claim for their work.

If it isn't an Eight

***NB** and an oil cushioned **VALVE-IN-HEAD** straight eight at that!

**NOTE—NO OTHER CAR
IN THE WORLD HAS
ALL THESE FEATURES**

VALVE-IN-HEAD STRAIGHT-EIGHT ENGINE gives more power per unit of fuel than any other type of engine of equal displacement and compression

ANOLITE PISTONS, durable, long-lasting, 50% lighter, increase bearing life 150%

AEROBAT CARBURETOR—works like carburetors used in aerial acrobatics. No stop, start or swing is swift enough to affect its even feed of fuel

SEALED CHASSIS keeps dirt and water from all moving parts, protects from wear and erosion

TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE, for steadier, more stable roadability

UNISTEEL BODY BY FISHER with solid steel Turret Top and No Draft Ventilation. The most complete steel protection ever offered

TIPTOE HYDRAULIC BRAKES, giving safe, straight-line stops under lightest pressures

KNEE-ACTION COMFORT AND SAFETY, the true gliding ride

"HIGH OUTPUT" GENERATOR—supplies ample current for radios, heaters, defrosters, etc.

JUMBO LUGGAGE COMPARTMENTS, with more room than ever before

DOUBLE STABILIZATION—front and rear—for a smoother ride and elimination of tire squeal and sideways on curves

SAFETY GLASS, standard equipment throughout at no extra cost

PACK YOUR WHOLE WARDROBE—there's room in Buick's jumbo luggage compartment to carry it all.



* it isn't a BUICK!

Boldly stenciled on the head of every engine that leaves the Buick factory is the meaningful phrase—BUICK SILENT OIL CUSHIONED VALVE-IN-HEAD EIGHT.

Every word in that phrase—from “Buick” to “Eight”—has special importance—you ought to know and remember the whole story.

Because this is a *straight eight*, every mile in a Buick, whatever the car's price or size, has an extra silk-smoothness over and above the adequacy of a six.

As a *valve-in-head eight* this engine is more efficient—cleaner—freer breathing—quicker starting—size for

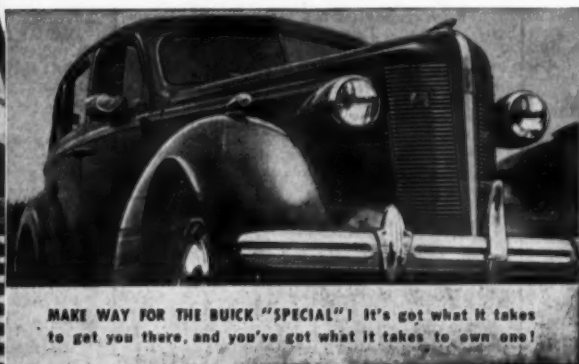
size it is abler than any other type engine you can buy.

Next, this engine is oil cushioned, silenced to a smooth unfretting whisper that carries never a note of complaint or labor, no matter how hard or long you push it—sit behind the wheel some day and just *listen* to its tune!

And the word “Buick” itself has special significance—for 35 years we have been building this type of engine, getting to know it, better it, polish its every detail—so today this finest *type* of engine is here brought to its finest *goodness* by the longest stretch of focused experience that backs up any power plant on the road!

We don't blame you for buying this car for its good looks—we made certain—sure you'd get plenty last-minute style in these stunning 1937 jobs.

But it's the engine that gets you there. So choose an *eight*, a *valve-in-head eight*, a *Buick valve-in-head eight*—and you'll get there gloriously and deluxe!



MAKE WAY FOR THE BUICK “SPECIAL”! It's got what it takes to get you there, and you've got what it takes to own one!

LOWEST PRICE EVER ON A BUICK 4-DOOR SEDAN!

Today's price for a Buick 4-door sedan is the lowest in all Buick history—and you get longer wheelbase—greater power—valve-in-head thrust—straight-eight smoothness—roomier body—safety glass all around—bigger luggage compartment—and immeasurably greater performance, comfort and style! See your dealer for low delivered prices, and see what a buy Buick really is, compared to the average six outside the lowest price field. GENERAL MOTORS TERMS TO SUIT YOUR LIKING

“It's Buick again!”

YOUR MONEY GOES FARTHER
IN A GENERAL MOTORS CAR



Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 1005)

Beach.

Ch. Pharm. Franklin G. Wetherell, det. Hosp. Corps School, San Diego, Aug.; to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor.
Pay Ck. John A. Donehoo, det. Langley, Sept. 1; to Asiatic Station.
Pay Ck. Ned L. Thomas, det. Oklahoma, Aug. 15; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila.

Lt. John G. Cross, det. Mindanao; to Branch Hydro Office, Detroit.

Lt. (jg) Francis A. Van Slyke, disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Canacao; to duty 10th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Freeman C. Harris, (MC), ora. modified; to Canopus.

Lt. (jg) Alvin J. Cerny, (MC), det. Canopus; to Black Hawk.

Lt. (jg) Jesse S. McAfee, (SC), det. Dest. Div. 14; to NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Comdr. William A. Sullivan, (CC), det. Suptg. Constr., Shanghai; to NYd., Wash.

Ens. John B. Cline, (SC), to Dest. Div. 14.

Ens. Fletcher M. Lamkin, (SC), to temp. duty Sta. Ship, Shanghai.

Ens. Charles S. Sharrocks, (SC), to 10th Nav. District.

Ens. John W. Bottoms, (SC), to 10th Nav. District.

Lt. Emmet O'Neill, (CHC), to Canopus.

July 19, 1937

Comdr. Leon B. Scott, addl. duty as Comdr. Experimental Div. 1, Subm. Force.

Lt. Robert N. Downes, det. Office of Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., July; to c. f. o. Brooklyn and on board when com.

Lt. Charles T. Singleton, jr., det. Hull Sept. 8; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Comdr. James R. Thomas (MC), det. Relief; to Chester.

Lt. (jg) Robert E. Bruner (MC), to duty Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Lt. (jg) L. Eugene Daily (MC), to duty Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Ronald B. Fankboner (MC), to duty Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Lt. (jg) William T. Foley (MC), to duty Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Robert B. Jamieson, jr. (MC), to duty Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Robert B. Johnson (MC), to duty Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. (jg) Jacques E. Miller (MC), to duty Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

Lt. (jg) Samuel I. Nichols (MC), to duty

Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

Lt. (jg) Felix H. Oeko (MC), to duty Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Karl J. Palmberg (MC), to duty Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Boris Schuster (MC), to duty Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. (jg) Joseph J. Zuska (MC), to duty Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Capt. David V. Chadwick (SC), det. Norfolk NYd., Oct.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Bsn. William Martin, det. Langley Dec. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Gunner Harry T. Prossie, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Oahu, Sept. 10; to c. f. o. Boise and on board when com.

Ch. Rad. Elec. William R. LaVelle, det. Nav. Radio High Power Sta., Mare Island, Aug. 20; to Saratoga.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Mack C. Veltman, det. Wright. Continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego. On disch. trmt.; to Memphis.

Rad. Elec. John H. Geyer, det. Radio Materiel School, Anacostia Sta., Sept. 1; to Semmes.

Ch. Pharm. Allan D. Spaulding, uncompleted portion ora. by C. in C. Asiatic revoked. To Hospital Corps School, San Diego.

July 20, 1937

Capt. Edwin A. Wolleson, det. ch. of staff, Comdt. 9th Nav. Dist.; to command Tennessee.

Lt. Douglas V. Gladding, det. Pike; to command S-47.

Lt. William M. Nation, det. VS 6B (Omaha); to duty as Insp. of Nav. Aircraft, United Aircraft Corp., East Hartford.

Lt. (jg) Alexander B. Cox, jr., orders by C. in C. Asiatic modified. To c. f. o. Enterprise; instead duty Receiving Ship at New York.

Lt. (jg) Daniel W. Latimore, det. Cuyama on Aug. 31; to resignation accepted effective October 31.

Ens. Franklin D. Buckley, det. Texas Aug. 7; to c. f. o. Philadelphia and on board when comm.

Ens. Albert J. Carr, det. Texas Aug. 7; to c. f. o. Philadelphia and on board when comm.

Ens. George C. Ellerton, jr., det. Texas Aug. 7; to c. f. o. Philadelphia and on board when comm.

Ens. Herschel J. Goldberg, det. Texas; to instn. Nav. Finance & Supply School, NYd., Phila.

Ens. Roger B. Woodhull, det. Texas Aug. 7; to c. f. o. Philadelphia and on board when comm.

Comdr. Frank W. Ryan (MC), det. Chester; to Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Lt. (jg) Eldon C. Olson (MC), to duty Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Capt. Victor S. Jackson (SC), on disch. trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. George C. Simmons (SC), det. Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Bsn. George Witham, det. Umpqua, Sept.; to Norfolk NYd.

Gnr. Terry L. Chaplain, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk; to Nitro.

July 21, 1937

Capt. Guy E. Baker, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., to duty with Argentine Navy Dept., Buenos Aires.

Comdr. Robert K. Awtrey, granted sick leave three months; wait orders at Charleston, S. C.

Comdr. Richard S. Field, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Augustine H. Gray, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in Nov.; to duty with Argentine Navy Dept., Buenos Aires.

Lt. Comdr. Kenneth C. Caldwell, det. staff, Comdr. Battleship Div. 1; to command Boggs.

Lt. John Lockwood Burnside, jr., det. command S-47; to trmt. nearest nav. hosp. in U. S.

Lt. Perry K. Jeanes, det. Arizona; to staff, Comdr. Battleship Div. 1.

Lt. (jg) Philip D. Gallery, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, July; to Utah.

Lt. (jg) James E. Stevens, det. S-1; to duty Subm. Escape Trng. Tank, Subm. Base, New London. Orders June 29 revoked.

Ens. Sherwood H. Dodge, det. Tuscaloosa; to communication duty, Comdr. Setg. Force.

Ens. Carl G. Drescher, det. San Francisco Aug. 28; to c. f. o. Brooklyn and on board when comm.

Ens. Walter F. Henry, det. Astoria; to Reuben James.

Ens. George M. Rouzee, det. Texas Aug. 27; to c. f. o. Brooklyn and on board when comm.

Ens. Edward K. Scofield, det. Texas Aug. 27; to c. f. o. Brooklyn and on board when comm.

Ens. John R. Wadleigh, det. Texas Aug. 27; to c. f. o. Brooklyn and on board when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Albert G. Wenzell (MC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. James D. G. Wognum (SC), det. NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Boan, Richard K. Margetts, det. Rigel; to Vireo.

Ch. Gnr. Laurence E. Tagtmeyer, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Dover (Lake Denmark), N. J.; to c. f. o. Philadelphia and on board when comm.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Francis L. Cook, det. Memphis; to continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Ch. Rad. Elec. John P. Richardson, orders June 29 revoked; continue duty Norfolk NYd.

Coast Guard Orders

July 22, 1937

Lt. (jg) G. O. Olson, app. CG Aviator; det. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, upon completion of training course about July 30, assigned Charleston Air Station.

Pay Ck. M. L. Nichols, NORTHLAND, dishonorably discharged July 15, under sentence of General Court approved by Department June 28.

Mach. W. D. Pinkston, det. Office of Inspector, Hall Aluminum Aircraft Company, Bristol, Pa., assigned as Inspector of CG Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Buffalo, New York, on Aug. 1.

Chf. Bsn. Otto Estad, det. New York Division, Oct. 4, assigned CAHOONE as commanding officer.

Chf. Bsn. R. G. Jenkins, det. CAHOONE, upon relief by Chf. Bsn. Otto Estad, assigned MARION.

Chf. Bsn. J. L. Wilson, det. PAMICO, Oct. 4, assigned ACTIVE as commanding officer.

Bsn. Otto Bentz, det. MARION, upon relief by Chf. Bsn. R. G. Jenkins, assigned New York Division.

Bsn. W. C. Bethen, det. RUSH, Oct. 4, assigned PAMICO.

Bsn. R. E. Cash, det. CAHOONE, upon relief by Bsn. J. L. Olson, assigned RUSH.

Bsn. J. L. Olson, det. New York Intelligence Office, Oct. 18, assigned CAHOONE.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1005)

to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Army Nurse Corps

1st Lt. Katherine C. Magrath, having been found incapacitated for active service is retired, effective July 31.

2nd Lt. Beronice E. Newitt, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective July 31.

2nd Lt. Hulda Svenson, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective July 31.

2nd Lt. Olive C. Blazey, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to her home and await retirement.

2nd Lt. Elizabeth Kerwin, having been found incapacitated for active service is retired, effective July 31.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.

Col. Jarvis J. Bain, from Ft. Logan, Colo., to Dist. Engr., Charleston, S. C.

Capt. Gordon E. Textor, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Asst. to Dist Engr., Washington, D. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O.

Col. Charles T. Harris, jr., from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to O. of Asst. Sec. of War, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Charles R. Baxter, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Oct. 31, after more than 30 years' service.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA.

Maj. Ralph Hirsch, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F. Jan. 29, 1938.

Capt. Allen B. Hicklin, from Hawaiian Dept., to 5th FA, Madison Bks., N. Y.

Capt. Harold J. Guernsey, from Enid, Okla., to detail in QMC, Asst. to QM, Ft. Lawton, Wash.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.

Col. Frank K. Fergusson, is advanced to grade of Brig. Gen., effective July 18, the date of his death.

Capt. John W. Huyssoon, from West Point, N. Y., to detail in JAGD, student, Georgetown Univ. Law School, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Frank A. Hollingshead, from Ft. Crockett, Tex., to Agric. and Mech. College of Tex.

1st Lt. Clarence J. Hauck, jr., from West Point, N. Y., to duty with JAGD, student, Georgetown Univ. Law School, Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. Roger W. Moore, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to duty with JAGD, student, Georgetown Univ. Law School, Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. Walter C. Conway, previous orders revoked. To ACTC, Randolph Fld., Tex.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.

Maj. Wilson McK. Spaña, from 17th Inf., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Command and

Gen. Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Maj. Kenneth S. Anderson, from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore.

Capt. Joseph S. Bradley, from Ft. Crook, Neb., to Hdq. 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Neb.

Capt. Claude E. Haaswell, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Oct. 31, after more than 18 years' service.

Capt. Albert N. Hickey, from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to detail in JAGD, student School of Law, Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

1st Lt. Harry W. Halterman, from Ft. Williams, Me., to 17th Inf., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC.

Maj. John E. Upston (capt.), from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to GHQ Air Force, Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. Donald L. Putt, from Wright Fld., Ohio, to student, California Institute of Tech., Pasadena, Calif., sail N. Y. Aug. 4.

2nd Lt. Wilhelm C. Freudenthal, from Panama Canal Dept., to Mitchel Fld., N. Y.

TRANSFERS

Maj. Leonard H. Sims, Inf., to FD.

1st Lt. Maddy A. Solomon, Inf., to FA. From Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. John W. Sword, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to his home and await retirement.

W. O. Edward York, from Washington, D. C., to his home and await retirement.

W. O. Jesse Bennett, upon his own application is retired from active service, after more than 30 years' service.

From station indicated to the USAMP "Lt. Col. Ellery W. Niles," Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.; Ricard T. Carlsen (master), Pusey & Jones Corp., Wilmington, Del.; Harry R. Mickel (chief engineer), Pusey & Jones Corp., Wilmington, Del.; John R. Lastovka (1st mate), USAMP "Gen. John M. Schofield," Ft. Monroe, Va.; Andrew W. Christensen (2nd mate), USAMP "Gen. John M. Schofield," Ft. Monroe, Va.

W. O. Messer Wilborn, from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to his home and await retirement.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

The following named enlisted men of the Cav. will be sent at the proper time to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to report Sept. 1, 1937, to the commandant, Signal Corps School, for duty as students in the radio electricians' course, and upon completion thereof will return to their proper stations:

Pvt. 1st Stanislaw Nies, 3rd Cav., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Cpl. Al E. Glass, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Pvt. Edward B. Dickinson, 12th Cav., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Pvt. Joe W. Stapleton, 12th Cav., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Pvt. Robert F. Gray, 12th Cav., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Cpl. Alfred B. Stansbury, 13th Cav., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Pvt. William J. Collins, 14th Cav., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Cpl. Lawrence Meyers, 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Pvt. 1st Robert N. Page, jr., previous orders revoked.

Pvt. Walter F. Molesky, previous orders revoked.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men are retired at the place indicated on July 31:

M. Sgt. Sam Rodinson, Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Sgt. Tony Aiello, Inf., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

M. Sgt. Richard J. Jones, CE, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

M. Sgt. Daniel Danziger, DEML, New York, N. Y.

S. Sgt. Alexander Meyer, CAC, Ft. Preble, Me., with rank of Capt.

S. Sgt. Smith Ward, Inf., Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

1st Sgt. James B. McCartney, Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

M. Sgt. Lawrence G. Hahn, DEML, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

T. Sgt. Marcus F. Moretti, AC, March Fld., Calif.

M. Sgt. Thomas D. Miller, DEML, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

1st Sgt. Malven K. Wood, DEML, Ft. McDowell, Calif.

M. Sgt. Thomas A. Shannon, DEML, Ft. Humpreys, D. C.

M. Sgt. Edward L. Rives, Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Sgt. Edd Pierce, DEML, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Sgt. Angel Rodriguez, Inf., San Juan, P. R.

1st Sgt. Pedro Acevedo, Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Sgt. Alfred P. Highhill, Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

RESERVES

Lt. Col. V. J. O'Kellher, Spec.-Res., continued on active duty as additional member

(Continued on Next Page)

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of GS, for a period of one year, beginning Aug. 1.

2nd Lt. H. L. Walker, Ord.-Res., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

1st Lt. A. L. Taylor, Engr.-Res., to Ft. Belvoir, Va.

2nd Lt. H. M. Oshry, Ord.-Res., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

1st Lt. C. A. Browning, Chem.-Res., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. R. L. Harriman, Engr.-Res., from New Hampton, N. Y., to First N. Y. Dist., New York, N. Y.

1st Lt. J. J. Pelosi, Med.-Res., continued on active duty at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., until Jan. 31, 1938.

Capt. W. L. Cockrell, Ord.-Res., to Ann Arbor, Mich.

2nd Lt. H. P. White, Ord.-Res., to Springfield Armory, Mass.

Capt. N. D. Atkins, Spec.-Res., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

1st Lt. F. E. Cummings, Den.-Res., continued on active duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., until Jan. 31, 1938.

2nd Lt. W. H. Dillingham, Air-Res., from March Fld., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F. Sept. 4.

1st Lt. M. F. S., Sig.-Res., to Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. S. M. Martin, Ord.-Res., to Springfield Armory, Mass.

2nd Lt. W. W. Amoroso, Air-Res., to Lawson Fld., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. F. J. Ervin, QM-Res., continued on active duty at Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., until Feb. 28, 1938.

Maj. H. W. Sibert, Air-Res., to Wright Fld., Ohio.

Following Captains, Spec.-Res., to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.: G. M. Enos, A. G. Woerz.

Following officers, Ord.-Res., to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.: Maj. C. E. Watts, Capt. R. L. Coryell.

Following officers, Chem.-Res., to Ft. Benning, Ga.: 1st Lt. W. W. Stevens, 2nd Lt. C. V. Collier, Jr.

Following officers, Spec.-Res., to Ann Arbor, Mich.: Maj. C. Upthegrove, Maj. J. S. Worley, Capt. R. J. Johnson, 1st Lt. W. M. Dunlap, 1st Lt. B. A. Weideman.

Following officers, Spec.-Res., to Springfield Armory, Mass.: Maj. R. Stanton, 1st Lt. H. M. Webster.

Following officers, Ord.-Res., to Ann Arbor, Mich.: Capt. C. W. Chentham, 1st Lt. J. L. Phillips, 2nd Lt. W. J. Tomford.

Following officers, Chem.-Res., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.: 1st Lt. C. E. Mullin, 2nd Lt. A. D. Baltz.

Following officers, Ord.-Res., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.: 1st Lt. W. A. Maddox, Jr., 1st Lt. H. C. Plant, 2nd Lt. C. H. Buckingham.

Following officers, Ord.-Res., to Ann Arbor, Mich.: Maj. F. A. Mickle, Capt. N. Ely, Capt. P. K. Klesius, Capt. A. F. Meyer, 1st Lt. F. L. Green, 1st Lt. L. A. Kline, 1st Lt. N. R. Wilson, 1st Lt. G. C. Wirt, 2nd Lt. O. J. Cejka, 2nd Lt. G. G. Olman, 2nd Lt. W. S. Dunn, 2nd Lt. C. D. Fentress, 2nd Lt. I. W. Friedman, 2nd Lt. R. W. James, 2nd Lt. L. W. D. Kramer, 2nd Lt. F. J. Long, 2nd Lt. S. D. Michaelson, 2nd Lt. R. E. Newcomb, 2nd Lt. W. G. P. wonka, 2nd Lt. W. T. Ramsey, 2nd Lt. H. G. Williams, 2nd Lt. J. A. Zupcz.

Following officers, Chem.-Res., to New York, N. Y.: 1st Lt. J. L. Traub, 2nd Lt. R. M. Andolschek.

Capt. E. O. Rublee, Engr.-Res., to Ft. Belvoir, Va.

1st Lt. J. J. Ferri, Spec.-Res., to Cambridge, Mass.

2nd Lt. P. E. Redding, Jr., Chem.-Res., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. G. W. Hinman, Jr., AGD-Res., to Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. L. F. Unger, Ord.-Res., to Cambridge, Mass.

Following officers, Ord.-Res., to M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.: Lt. Col. C. S. Robinson, Maj. D. A. Lenk, Capt. D. Morris, Capt. R. S. Owens, Capt. C. S. Smith, Capt. F. A. Valente, 1st Lt. F. A. Ritchie, 1st Lt. H. D. Shierman, 1st Lt. F. A. Taylor, 1st Lt. E. F. Werly, 2nd Lt. L. H. Bassett, 2nd Lt. L. C. Breaud, 2nd Lt. H. A. Gerken, 2nd Lt. J. A. Hrones, 2nd Lt. A. G. Knight, 2nd Lt. R. G. Rogers, 2nd Lt. L. A. Stone.

Following promoted to grade after name:

1st Lt. J. M. Brandenburg, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. D. W. Davies, FA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. F. L. Edwards, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. H. W. Hicks, Cav.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. C. W. Huffman, Chem.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. W. G. Johnson, QM-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. E. H. Jones, FA-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. W. V. Lalli, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. E. F. Brinkman, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. V. H. Coughlan, Med.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. J. H. O'Toole, CA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. R. C. Ragle, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. G. A. Rigely, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. T. H. Sills, Cav.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. R. M. Matta, Med.-Res., to Capt.
1st Lt. J. S. Raff, Med.-Res., to Capt.
1st Lt. G. H. Todd, Vet.-Res., to Capt.
2nd Lt. M. P. Williams, Med.-Res., to Capt.
2nd Lt. D. F. Boichot, Fin.-Res., to 1st Lt.
1st Lt. E. J. Casey, Med.-Res., to Capt.
2nd Lt. V. R. Drawbaugh, Cav.-Res., to 1st Lt.
2nd Lt. L. M. Kaufman, FA-Res., to 1st Lt.
1st Lt. E. L. Koup, Inf.-Res., to Capt.
1st Lt. R. C. Keys, Med.-Res., to Capt.

Pass Army Housing Bill

(Continued from First Page)

grading and improving landing field, \$2,275,000.

Ft. Barrancas, Fla.—Quarters (noncommissioned officers, 10), telephone construction, \$87,000.

Ft. Benning, Ga.—Water system, improvements to pumping and filtration plants, reservoir storage, \$180,000.

Ft. Bliss, Tex.—Barracks, quarters (warrant officers and noncommissioned officers, 20), radio station, including towers (Biggs Field), telephone construction, \$463,000.

Ft. Bragg, N. C.—Barracks, telephone construction, \$413,500.

Carlisle Barracks, Pa.—Quarters, telephone construction, quarters, sterilizing plant, etc., barracks (125 men), \$761,500.

Chanute Field, Ill.—Barracks, including mess facilities, quarters, noncommissioned officers, hospital, central heating plant, (beginning), school building, \$2,880,000.

Ft. Crook, Nebr.—Barracks (addition to), barracks, telephone construction, \$193,000.

Ft. Douglas, Utah—Medical detachment barracks, \$42,000.

Ft. Du Pont, Del.—Barracks, telephone construction, \$413,500.

Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.—Quarters (30 noncommissioned officers), telephone, \$257,500.

Fitzsimons General Hospital, Colo.—Hospital, telephone construction, \$1,770,000.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Office building, extension building no. 127, acoustic laboratory, extension of annealing room building no. 215, \$255,000.

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Hospital (addition), basement in transmitter building, barracks, telephone construction, \$793,000.

Ft. Humphreys, D. C.—Reproduction plant, telephone construction \$78,350.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Barracks (medical and other detachment), mess and kitchen addition to barracks, nurses' quarters, \$205,500.

Ft. Knox, Ky.—Hospital, \$200,000.

Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.—Auditorium and production plant, \$600,000.

Madison Barracks, N. Y.—Barracks, quarters, noncommissioned officers, telephone construction, water supply, \$359,500.

Ft. MacArthur, Calif.—Barracks and utilities, telephone construction, \$138,500.

Ft. McPherson, Ga.—Radio station, dental clinic, \$108,000.

Ft. Monmouth, N. J.—Barracks, Signal Corps laboratory, telephone construction, \$377,500.

Ft. Monroe, Va.—Barracks, quartermaster detachment, barracks (addition to), enlisted specialists' school, telephone construction, \$116,500.

Ft. Myer, Va.—Hospital addition, barracks building No. 104, barracks (addition to), telephone construction, \$284,500.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—Barracks, quarters (noncommissioned officers), telephone construction and utilities, \$176,370.

Ft. Riley, Kans.—Academic building, telephone construction, \$405,000.

Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.—Motor shop, truck, and gun shed, \$77,818.

Ft. Sill, Okla.—Barracks, telephone construction, \$331,000.

Ft. Thomas, Ky.—Barracks, telephone construction, \$415,000.

Ft. Washington, Md.—Quarters (officers' double), \$30,000.

Ft. Wayne, Mich.—Quarters (8 noncommissioned officers), \$68,000.

Total for the United States, \$15,090,588.

Hawaii

Schofield Barracks—Barracks, Eleventh Field Artillery, barracks, detachments, telephone construction, barracks, detachments, \$2,049,300.

Ft. Shafter—Barracks, telephone construction, \$827,500.

Department Headquarters, Ft. Shafter—Quarters, \$246,500.

Tripler General Hospital—Barracks, medical detachment, telephone construction, \$179,000.

Total, Hawaii—\$5,302,300.

Panama

Ft. Clayton—Barracks, telephone, barracks, telephone construction, \$1,517,500.

Corozal General Depot—Barracks, telephone construction, \$459,300.

Ft. Davis—Barracks, telephone construction, \$553,000.

Ft. de Lesseps—Barracks, \$120,000.

Ft. Kobbé—Barracks, warehouse and shops, special project, water tank, \$90,000.

Panama Canal Zone—Rehabilitation, \$328,000.

Total, Panama, \$3,067,800.

Fourth Army Maneuvers

(Continued from First Page)

for the first time in the Minnesota phase of the war games.

Among the modern features of the new unit, to be called the Seventh Provisional Division, will be the use of scout car platoons for the purpose of reconnaissance and security in advance of the division. These platoons, with armored cars, armed with machine guns and equipped with two-way radio, will spread out fan-like, well in advance of the division, rapidly covering important cross roads and observation points. By means of radio they will be in constant touch with Division Headquarters, giving instant news of enemy developments.

The Seventh Provisional Division consists of three infantry regiments, supported by one four-battalion regiment of light artillery. It has no field trains, extra trucks being supplied from Corps pools when needed.

The division will be commanded by General Hodges, now commanding the 14th Infantry Brigade, Ft. Snelling, Minnesota. Brig. Gen. Frank E. Reed, Minnesota National Guard, will be second in command. Under the new Tables of Organization, he will also be "infantry adviser."

The following units of the Regular Army and National Guard with officer personnel increased to war strength by 400 reserve officers, will compose the division: 3rd U. S. Infantry, Ft. Snelling, Minnesota, commanded by Col. John S. Upham; 205th Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, commanded by Col. Ivan Bowen; 206th Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, commanded by Col. Fredric G. Stutz; Provisional Field Artillery Regiment, commanded by Col. George M. Peek, with the following battalions—3rd Battalion, 80th Field Artillery, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; Battery F, 14th Field Artillery, Ft. Snelling; 147th Field Artillery, South Dakota National Guard, commanded by Col. Boyd Wales. Attached troops will include scout car platoons of the 4th and 14th Cavalry from Ft. Meade, South Dakota and Ft. Riley, Kans., respectively; 314th Observation Squadron, Organized Reserves; 7th Tank Company, Ft. Snelling; and accompanying units of the Signal, Medical and Quartermaster Corps.

The new Seventh Provisional Division will be opposed in the simulated warfare at Camp Ripley between Aug. 8 and 22 by the 34th National Guard Division under General Tinley. The units comprising this division are guard regiments of Minnesota, Iowa, and North and South Dakota.

In the Ft. Riley phase of the Fourth Army maneuvers from Aug. 15 to 29 inclusive, a modern provisional cavalry division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commandant of the U. S. Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, will be thrown against the 35th National Guard Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. H. J. Paul, National Guard, Lincoln, Nebraska.

N.Y. Engineer Districts Combined

Effective August 1, 1937, the Second New York District, New York, N. Y., is discontinued.

The District Engineer of the First New York District, will take over all work and duties assigned to the Second District, and the name of the First District will be changed to the New York District, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Col. David McCoach, Jr., CE, present District Engineer, Second New York District, will become District Engineer, the New York District.

Lt. Col. George Mayo, CE, now District Engineer, First New York District, becomes Assistant to the Division Engineer, North Atlantic Division.

Uniforms Est. 1868 Equipment

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Insignia NA. 8581 Decorations

West Point Appointments

The War Department announced this week the designation of the following candidates for Presidential appointments to West Point, to take the March 1, 1938, entrance examination:

Richard Edward Beck, c/o Master Sgt. Harry Beck, USA, Mitchell Field, N. Y.

Kearle L. Berry, Jr., c/o Maj. K. L. Berry, USA, San Antonio, Texas.

Morgan Lewis Brett, Jr., Palo Alto, Calif.

Robert MacDougall Bringham, c/o Capt. R. A. Bringham, USA-Ret., Los Angeles, Calif.

Clifford Leon Brown, Portsmouth, Va.

Holland Spender Chamness, Jr., c/o Maj. H. S. Chamness, USA, Claremont, Calif.

George Cobler, Ft. Meade, S. D.

Joseph B. Conmy, Jr., c/o Maj. J. B. Conmy, USA, Schofield Bks., T. H.

Oliver Williams DeGruchy, Jr., Ft. Lewis, Washington.

Glenn Hanson Easton, Jr., Bath, Me.

Francis J. Fitzpatrick, Jr., pvt. Hdq. Bty., 2nd Cad. Ft. Monroe, Va.

Garrard Foster, Washington, D. C.

Allen E. Frawley, Ft. Myer, Va.

Charles Curtis George, c/o Valley Forge Military Academy, Wayne, Pa.

Harry S. Greene, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Walter Gregory, Jr., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Kenneth F. Hanst, Jr., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Edward H. Harvey, San Antonio, Texas.

James H. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa.

John W. Heard, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Richard L. Hennessy, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ralph M. Hofmann, Langley Field, Va.

Frederick Weston Hyde, Jr., c/o Maj. F. W. Hyde, USA, Knoxville, Tenn.

Thomas William Ireland, Manila, P. I.

Conrad Epping Koerber, Washington, D. C.

Henry P. Kozlowski, Stanton Prep Academy, Cornwall, N. Y.

Lyle Marvin Lappin, Wahila, Oahu, T. H.

Edmond H. Levy, Jr., Washington, D. C.

Marshall McDonald, Fairfarms, Texas.

John L. McKee, Jr., Arlington, Va.

John A. McVey, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Pearson Tuthill Mencher, Carmel, Cal.

Donald John Miller, c/o Staff Sgt. John Miller, USA, Schofield Bks., T. H.

George L. Miller, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

George A. Murray, Jr., San Antonio, Texas.

George Joseph Newgarden, 3rd, c/o Lt. Col. G. J. Newgarden, USA, Washington, D. C.

Robert Hilton Offley, Jr., Ft. Howard, Md.

Guy Logan Qualis, Jr., Washington, D. C.

Harry L. Reeder, Jr., c/o Maj. H. L. Reeder, USA, Baltimore, Md.

George Doan Rehkopf, Ft. Humphreys, D. C.

Philip Henry Riedel, Jr., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

David Rowland, Ft. DeRussy, T. H.

Edward Rumpf, Jr., c/o Tech. Sgt. Edward Rumpf, USA, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Billy J. Sadesky, c/o Mr. Sgt. John Sadesky, USA, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Ernest Samusson, Jr., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Frank Clark Scofield, Jr., Providence, R. I.

Stanley Smith, Catonsville, Md.

John N. Steele, Rome, Ga.

Milton Ernst Stevens, Washington, D. C.

Maurice Garver Stubbs, Jr., Cheyenne, Wyo.

James Otis Thornton, Atlanta, Ga.

Ralph J. Vaughn, Pvt. 17th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

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Personals

Missing from the office of General Malin Craig, chief of staff of the Army, is his widely known and capable aide-de-camp Capt. Carnes B. Lee, Inf., USA. Captain Lee, who served with General Craig when the latter was commanding general of the Ninth Corps Area, when he was commandant of the Army War College, and since he has become chief of staff, is one of the best known younger officers of the Army. He accompanied the General on all of his trips of inspection and visits to army posts.

Having been selected for duty as a student at the Command and General Staff School, Captain and Mrs. Lee, and their lovely little daughter Susan, have left Washington driving to Nashville, Tenn., where they will stay until time to report at Leavenworth.

Mrs. Brookner W. Brady entertained a group of young folks at her home at Miller Field, N. Y., at a nautical afternoon party on Wednesday, July 14, at which the guests met her charming young niece, Miss Alice Bacon, and greeted again Mrs. Brady's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, all of California. The place cards at this luncheon were little mirror sail boats on a little lake of mirror and the emblem of each boat was the place card. After luncheon, Capt. B. W. Brady, Inf., USA, took the young ladies for a sail on his sail boat. The wind was fine for this event and all proved to be good sailors. Those invited were the Misses Effie May Kamepfer, Em Avery and house guest Miss Betsy Stapler, Phyllis O'Day and house guest Miss Jeanette McFarland, Betty and Lydia Sward, Kathryn McCune and her sister, Mrs. J. L. McGehee, with whom she has been visiting.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur C. Stott, USN, have taken an apartment at the Croydon, 12 East 86th Street, New York City, while Captain Stott is on duty as Chief of Staff of the Third Naval District.

Capt. and Mrs. Max Sherred Johnson, CE, USA, and their young daughter are visiting Mrs. Johnson's parents, Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Manley, Inf., USA, at Ft. Howard, Md. They will be joined later by Mr. and Mrs. William M. Johnson, of Greenville, Pa., parents of Captain Johnson, who will also visit Colonel and Mrs. Manley. The Johnsons are enroute from Huntington, W. Va., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Captain Johnson being a member of the new class at the Command and General Staff School.

Maj. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, GSC, USA, Deputy Chief of Staff, and Mrs. Embick are sailing from New York July 22, for Europe, to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Captain and Mrs. Wedemeyer,

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. HORACE LINCOLN BEALL, JR. who before her marriage to 1st Lt. Horace Lincoln Beall, Jr., Inf., USA, at Washington, D. C., May 8, 1937, was Miss Laura Elizabeth Julian.

Inf., USA, who are stationed in Berlin. General Embick will return in August, and Mrs. Embick will remain until September.

Lt. Col. L. B. Jacobs, AC, USA, has bought "White Hall" on Potomac and Port Tobacco Rivers, one of Southern Maryland's outstanding properties. The house which has a magnificent view of the Potomac River is brick-nogged, there is fine English box planting and box trees, acreage is 220. Leonard Snider, La Plata, Maryland, negotiated the sale.

Capt. and Mrs. John Leonard Hines, Jr., had as house guests in their quarters at Ft. Myer, Lt. and Mrs. Charles G. Dodge, who are enroute to Ft. Knox, Ky., where Lieutenant Dodge is being transferred from West Point, N. Y.

Sunday afternoon, Capt. and Mrs. Hines entertained informally at tea for the visitors, who left July 22, for Kentucky.

Maj. and Mrs. Calvin DeWitt, who recently arrived from Ft. Clark, Tex., have leased the house at 2011 North Hancock Street in Lyon Village, Va., into which they will move August 15.

Maj. and Mrs. DeWitt, with their young daughter Marjorie, and son Calvin DeWitt, Jr., are stopping at the Westmoreland Apartments. They will leave in a few days on a Northern motor trip, going first to Buffalo for a short visit, and then to Canada. They will return around the middle of next month, when Maj. DeWitt will attend the Army War College.

Weddings and Engagements

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Carmen B. McCandless, daughter of Mrs. W. J. McCandless, of San Diego, Calif., and Mr. Leonard P. Fish, son of Lt. and Mrs. Herbert E. Fish, USN-Ret. The wedding will take place August 24.

At a reception at the Shamokin, Pennsylvania, Country Club on Saturday afternoon, July 10, 1937, Mrs. Catherine Moser announced the engagement of her daughter Miss Charlotte Moser to 2nd Lt. James S. Brierley, Inf., USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Brierley, Sr., of Beverly, N. J.

Ensh guest at the reception received corsage of flowers to which was attached a card announcing the approaching marriage. The color scheme of the delightful affair was blue and gold.

The bride to be was graduated from

the Shamokin High School and later from Hood College in Maryland. During the past year she was engaged in teaching in Western Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Brierley attended Colonel Stanton's Preparatory School at Cornwall, N. Y., and was graduated from West Point this June.

The date for the wedding has not been announced. Lieutenant Brierley's father is a first lieutenant, USA-Ret.

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Glenn of Rockville Center, L. I., of the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Winifred Frances Glenn, to Ens. John Robert Middleton Jr., USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Middleton of Sebastian, Fla. The wedding will take place on Aug. 9 in St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I.

Miss Glenn, whose father is the internationally known basso, attended Lasell Seminary at Auburndale, Mass., and the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

Mrs. Mishael I. Coleman of Warsaw, N. Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Helene Ann, to 2nd Lt. Sidney George Spring, CE, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert E. Spring of Warsaw, N. Y. The wedding will take place in September.

Lieutenant Spring was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the Class of 1935. He is now stationed at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Miss Coleman was graduated from Trinity College in 1935 and is, at present, matriculated in the law school of Columbia University.

Maj. and Mrs. Paul L. Singer, Inf., USA, announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to 1st Lt. Robert F. Moore, CAC, USA, on Saturday, the seventeenth of July, at St. Marks Episcopal Church, Milwaukee, Wis.

The bride was graduated from the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, class of 1934, and is a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority and Phi Beta Kappa.

Lieutenant Moore was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, class of 1932.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Moore will be stationed at Ft. Monroe, Va.

Miss Martha Hickam, daughter of Mrs. Horace M. Hickam and the late Col. Horace M. Hickam, was married to 1st Lt. Rudolph Fink, AC, USA, in the Base Chapel at Langley Field, Va., July 14, 1937. The marriage service was read by Chaplain Silas E. Decker.

The bride, who entered on the arm of her brother, Mr. John Hickam, wore a gown of point d'esprit over satin, with long sleeves and tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bride's matron of honor was Mrs. Brooke Allen, daughter of Col. Walter Frank, commanding officer of Mitchell Field, N. Y. The best man was Lt. William C. Bentley, AC, USA. The ushers were Capt. W. J. Davies, and Lieutenants Dudley D. Hale and Torgils G. Wold and Capt. John Sterling.

A small reception at the Officers' Club for immediate friends and relatives of the family followed the ceremony. Among the guests were: Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, Chief of the Air Corps; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frank M. Andrews, Chief of the GHQ Air Force; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Gerald C. Brant; Col. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver; Col. Henry B. Clagett; Lt. and Mrs. Brooke Allen; Miss Barbara Hickam and Mr. Hubert Hickam, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Goodbody, of New York City; Mrs. George Stone and Miss Louise Stone, of Pawling, N. Y.; and Mrs. Matthew Flinn, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Fink, her mother and brother were guests of Colonel and Mrs. Weaver for a few days before the wedding. Colonel Weaver, commanding Langley Field, ar-

ranged to have the wedding take place there for he was a roommate and classmate of the late Colonel Hickam in the class of 1908 at West Point.

After their wedding trip, Lieutenant and Mrs. Fink will be at home at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, the first of August, where Lieutenant Fink will attend the Engineering School.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Katherine Preuss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Preuss of Richmond Hill, Queens, to 2nd Lt. Thomas D. Neier, CAC, USA, of Queens Village.

The prospective bride was graduated in 1934 from Adelphi College, Garden City, where she was captain of the swimming team and president of Sigma Kappa sorority. Mr. Neier attended Columbia University and was graduated in June from the United States Military Academy. After their marriage next month he and his bride will make their home at Fortress Monroe, Va., where Mr. Neier is assigned to the Coast Artillery.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret D. Wolfe, daughter of Mrs. Walter McL. Wolfe and the late Colonel Wolfe, to George H. Rice, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Rice. The marriage will take place in October. Miss Wolfe attended Mount Holyoke College. Mr. Rice is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University.

Industrial Mobilization Aid

In order to effect quicker conversion of various types of factories into munitions plants in time of war, legislation was passed by Congress this week to permit the Secretary of War to give or loan samples and plans of war materials to private manufacturers.

Under the Administration sponsored measure, more effective planning for the industrial mobilization of the Nation will be possible, in that models and blueprints of guns and other war equipment can be placed with selected manufacturers, thus shortening the time in which they could be converted from their peacetime functions into munitions works in the event of war.



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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.
July 22, 1937

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clarendon Smith were entertained at a dinner party by Mrs. Smith's brother-in-law and sister, Maj. and Mrs. J. Van Ness Ingram, QMC, USA, of Camp Holabird, Md., on July 17.

Capt. J. M. Bevans, AC, USA of Maxwell Fld., Ala. is stopping at the Martinique.

Prout's Neck Maine, is included in the vacation itinerary of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Carey E. Grayson, USN-Ret., who left Washington, July 14. With their sons, Gordon, Cary, Jr., and William, they will spend a month at the ocean resort.

Maj. and Mrs. A. H. Thiessen, USA-Ret., had as a guest their son, Mr. Arthur Thiessen of Cambridge, Mass., who arrived July 13 for a week's visit.

Lt. Comdr. George Douglas Morrison, USN, with Mrs. Morrison and their younger son, Davis, left July 17 by motor for Connecticut, where they will stay on one of the Thimble Islands through the remainder of the Summer. Comdr. Morrison will return to Washington August 2 and go to visit his parents in Georgia. Young George Douglas Morrison, Jr., older son of Comdr. and Mrs. Morrison, is spending the Summer at camp.

Capt. Stephen E. Bullock, FA, USA of Ft. Collins, Colo., is at the Martinique for an indefinite stay.

Comdr. and Mrs. Benjamin Soule Gantz, (SC) USN, are entertaining Mrs. Joseph Durrett of Tuscaloosa, Ala., wife of Lt. Comdr. Durrett, USN-Ret. Mrs. Durrett will remain for an extended visit, during which time many social activities are being planned in her honor.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
July 20, 1937

Capt. and Mrs. Oscar Smith have returned to their quarters at the Naval Academy after a visit to Virginia Beach, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Penner. Their daughter, Miss Betty Smith, who is now in Germany, will return to Annapolis in September.

Comdr. Oliver Kessing left here this week for Edinburg, Ind., to join his family and will return to Annapolis with them about the first of August.

Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Shafroth gave a tea last Wednesday in their quarters on the USS

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Reina Mercedes, for the officers on duty here for the summer, and their wives.

Mrs. D. M. Garrison, widow of Capt. D. M. Garrison, USN, entertained the members of her bridge club on July 15 at her home on Maryland Avenue. Mr. Merhson Garrison, who has been staying with his mother has returned to Norman, Okla.

Capt. William H. Doyle, USMC, spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. James G. Doyle, widow of Capt. James G. Doyle, USN.

Mrs. Finley France, wife of Comdr. Finley France, and her son and daughter, have arrived here from the west coast to spend a month with Mrs. France's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Claude.

Ens. and Mrs. Leslie Martin Slack have returned from their honeymoon and are staying with Mrs. Slack's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Walton H. Hopkins.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Kenneth H. Noble, who have been visiting Mrs. Noble's mother, Mrs. Thomas S. Iglehart, have returned to Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Franklyn D. Karns gave a supper party at their home last Saturday night before the hop at the Officers' Club. Captain and Mrs. Karns have their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. William Schultz and Mrs. Schultz, staying with them, before going to Washington, where Lieutenant Schultz has been ordered for duty.

QUANTICO, VA.
July 22, 1937

Mrs. Don Weller of Long Beach, Calif., and Mrs. Thomas Warren Jordan of Norfolk, Va., are the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Matthew C. Horner, USMC.

Miss Jessie Hale of Philadelphia arrived on the post July 18 for a short visit with her brother-in-law and sister, 1st Lt. and Mrs. John H. Cook, Jr., USMC.

1st Lt. and Mrs. George B. E. Shell, USMC, and their small daughter are recent arrivals on this post and they have been assigned quarters B-5.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold R. Lee, USMC, have as their house guest Mrs. Lee's mother, Mrs. Harriet Bird of Youngstown, Ohio.

Lt. Col. Louis R. Jones, USMC, has gone to Chicago for two weeks' temporary duty with the Marine Reserves there.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fox and their daughter Jean of Pottstown, Pa., were the guests recently of Maj. and Mrs. Daniel R. Fox, USMC.

Miss Kathleen Cherry of Orangeburg, S. C., is visiting Miss Annette Griffin at the quarters of her parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Raphael Griffin, USMC.

Capt. and Mrs. Becker C. Batterton, USMC, have returned to the post from a month's visit in Tallula, Ill., where they were the guests of Capt. Batterton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Batterton, who accompanied them to Quantico for a short visit here.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic L. Bradman, USMC, will be "at home" to the officers and families of the post after Sunday, July 25.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
July 19, 1937

Maj. and Mrs. Gordon de L. Carrington, CAC, USA, and their two children, have arrived from Ft. Monroe, Va., for a month's visit with Mrs. Carrington's mother, Mrs. Isabella Garbham.

Capt. and Mrs. Marcus L. Miller, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. William L. Frevet, entertained with a buffet supper Tuesday evening in observance of the Millers' silver wedding anniversary.

The 83rd birthday anniversary of Col. Abner Pickering, USA-Ret., was observed Monday with a luncheon at Laguna Beach.

Mrs. Ray C. Sanders, wife of Commander Sanders, USN, and her son are visiting at the home of Mrs. Sanders' parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Griffith. From here they will go to Long Beach to join Commander Sanders.

Mrs. Ralph W. McDowell, widow of Captain McDowell (MC), USN, has arrived from Washington, D. C., and is staying at Coronado for a time. She is a sister of Mrs. Smith Hempston, the wife of Captain Hempston, USN, residing at Coronado.

Capt. and Mrs. Royden K. Fisher, USA-Ret., residing at Chula Vista, were hosts at bridge and a midnight supper recently for a group of retired officers and their wives and other friends of the Fisher family.

Capt. and Mrs. William J. Zalesky (MC), USN, were dinner hosts Thursday evening at their quarters at the Naval Air Station. Places were set for fifteen.

Capt. John S. McCain, USN, presided at a dinner party on board the USS Ranger Friday evening. Bridge followed dinner.

Maj. and Mrs. William H. Harrison, USMC, were hosts at a buffet supper Friday evening at their home.

Col. and Mrs. Oren B. Meyer, USA-Ret., entertained at dinner Friday evening for a group of Army officers and their wives.

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"He Rose from These Humble Surroundings
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 "A Brave Soldier, an Accomplished Orator,
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 "A Great American."

In these words, the fellow townsmen of Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., commemorated the birthplace of the 71-year old chief of staff of the A. E. F. and chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, at the side of a country road six miles southeast of Bloomington, Ill. At ceremonies attended by Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former Vice President of the United States, and at which messages from General John J. Pershing, former Secretary of War Baker, and Marshall Petain of France were read, the Historical Society of McLean County, Ill., dedicated a memorial boulder to its distinguished son.

Mrs. Kate Orendorf, 87-year-old aunt of General Harbord, unveiled the plaque. General Dawes, in an address at a luncheon following the unveiling, praised General Harbord's brilliant leadership of the Marine Corps brigade and the Second Division and outstanding work in charge of the Services of Supply during the World War. Marshal Petain's message, and that from General Pershing were read.

"I am happy to learn that you are planning to do honor to my friend and comrade, General Harbord," said the General of the Armies of the United States.

"From the time of his enlistment in the Army as a private General Harbord rendered faithful and highly efficient service to the country throughout his entire military career. Able, resourceful, loyal, his contribution to the success of our arms in the World War was outstanding. The citizens of Bloomington may well take pride in the eminent achievements of their distinguished son."

In responding to the tributes, General Harbord said:

"I was a very fortunate member of the American army in France—fortunate in my opportunities—more than fortunate in the splendid men I was privileged to command and to be associated with—and fortunate again in being in the scene when great deeds were accomplished by them.

"The war brought me perhaps more than my share of honors and credit for things that in the last analysis depended upon the fine efficiency and splendid loyalty of other men.

"No other war in which our country has ever engaged has been so free from jealousies and petty rivalries. The American Expeditionary Forces operated as a great team under our leader, the Commander in Chief, General Pershing. When the future historian has searched the final record, when the last surviving veteran has told his story for the last time, and distance has lent its perspective to the exploits of the American army in France, it will be enough to say of any man that he played his part under Pershing and did it well.

"I am grateful to the McLean County Historical Society, its president, Mr. Townley, and all those associated with it, for the distinguished tribute you pay me in the tablet to be unveiled this afternoon at the place of my birth.

"I thank you all again for the honor you do the Harbord family—with only the regret that by the passing of the years I must receive it alone."

Appropriations Asked

President Roosevelt has asked Congress to appropriate \$535,000 to provide additional facilities at the New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards for construction of the new battleships, Washington and North Carolina. Of the amount \$285,000 would go to the New York Yard, and \$250,000 to the Philadelphia Yard. He also asked for an appropriation of \$275,000 to replace the paint and oil storage building at Mare Island destroyed by fire in May.

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Primary Flying School Class

Of the 164 students selected for appointment as Flying Cadets and who began training at the Primary Flying School at Randolph Fld., Texas, July 1, 1937, 13 are Reserve officers from various branches of the military service, 6 are enlisted men of the Air Corps and 6 from other arms of the service, and the remaining 139 are candidates from civil life.

These students are scheduled to undergo a year of flying training at the Air Corps Training Center, comprising primary and basic courses of four months each at Randolph Fld. and a four months' advanced course at the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Fld., Tex. Those who successfully complete the course will be rated Airplane Pilots, commissioned second lieutenants in the Air Reserve and placed on extended active duty with Air Corps tactical organizations.

The list of new students is as follows:

Reserve Officers (2nd Lieutenants)

J. D. Donlon, FA	H. J. Trimble, Jr., Inf.
A. S. Abbott, Inf.	W. W. Cole, Inf.
R. P. Fulcher, Inf.	I. A. McConnell, Inf.
M. P. Dobrinic, Inf.	H. C. Epperly, FA
L. C. Lydon, CE	C. H. Stockdale, CE
E. B. Miller, Inf.	W. A. Ross, Inf.
E. H. Reed, CE	

Civilian Candidates

W. A. Speer	Rod Dixon
D. W. Wallace	T. A. Kelly
R. F. Rush	J. L. Topalian
F. Van Sickle, jr.	Americo Alberi
F. A. Kurtz	N. L. Tate
F. B. James	J. H. Griffin
A. E. Hebert	E. H. Shanklin
J. E. Bowen	D. T. Ward
W. A. Enemark	D. C. Van Atta
N. H. Nordwick	J. DeG. Bridges
J. W. Pollard	F. M. Bartlett
K. L. Polifka	W. B. Putnam
W. I. Barksen	H. P. Jones
Alexander Capasso	H. J. Shipley
Richard Arnold, jr.	C. A. Sebastian
W. C. Neuenhahn	Vernon McCauley
C. L. Perkins	H. E. Hammers
G. W. Burkett, jr.	W. E. Taylor
J. A. Taylor	J. R. Ambrose
R. C. Chilton	B. D. Wagner
R. M. Krummes	Richard Darby
B. I. Nash	P. R. Arnold
R. G. Maloney	W. R. English
T. R. Omiecinski	H. P. Bacot
W. F. Rademacher	J. G. Kitchens
C. L. Wells	L. G. Drafts
R. G. La Bow	J. H. Moore
S. H. Miller	H. S. Hastings
R. R. Stewart	V. I. Cole
V. L. Stintzi	M. H. C. Hall
E. H. Dunham	E. L. Hornell
W. C. Sandvold	J. D. Madre
D. L. Lewis	Haywood Hall
H. M. Dresbach	O. E. Taylor
W. J. Cummings, jr.	H. H. Broadbent
E. M. Ramage	E. H. Petri
J. E. Scoggins, jr.	L. B. Starkey
G. D. Shannon	M. O. Glasgow
F. E. Brenner	L. Griffin, jr.
W. A. Bowle	Jack Stagner
R. A. Champagne	D. H. Skiles
R. M. Loe	F. T. Crimmins, jr.
W. S. Brewster	R. O. Brown
J. M. Stoddard	E. W. Keating
Herman Billings	C. E. Putnam, jr.
J. O. Hutton	W. A. Hamrick
T. C. Kahn	C. G. Baker
C. E. Higbee	F. L. Dunn
Douglas Chalmers	F. G. Howard
T. A. White	C. F. Smith
G. P. Overling	J. P. Randolph
L. C. Adams, jr.	H. R. Wagner
R. W. Philbrick	L. W. Chick, jr.
H. LaV. Pemberton	J. R. Brown, jr.
F. H. MacNaughton	E. W. Hogan
R. T. Swenson	R. F. Herder
M. E. Walseth	P. C. Droz
G. L. Christopher	J. T. Lorenz
W. S. Elam	G. E. Gowell
A. C. Townsend	C. R. King
W. D. Ott	Dale Hardesty
K. E. Brister, jr.	L. S. James
W. F. Stewart	R. W. McDowell
Charles Martin	W. T. Gay
R. J. Brown	M. D. Cross
P. T. Brennecke	F. W. Bushman
J. K. Carr	O. W. Lundie
E. W. Hampton	F. W. Pridemore
R. S. Marshall	P. T. King
S. T. Wenrick	

Enlisted Men (Privates) AC

P. W. Tindall, 8th Air Base Squadron, Brooks Fld., Texas.
P. G. Vaughan, 3rd Air Base Squadron, Selfridge Fld., Mich.
G. M. McNeese, 80th Service Squadron, Brooks Fld., Texas.
D. C. Hoevet, Hq. and Hq. Squadron, Chanute Fld., Ill.
A. C. White, 53rd School Squadron, Randolph Fld., Texas.

J. W. Strickland, Base Hq. and 8th Air Base Squadron.

Enlisted Men (Privates) Other Arms

H. W. Hopwood, QMC, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
P. C. Sakowski, Medical Department, Bolling Fld., D. C.
G. L. Meyers, Co. G, 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
M. H. Ashkins, Ordnance Department, France Fld., Panama.
J. G. Small, Coast Artillery School Det., Ft. Monroe, Va.
W. R. Purlinton, Hq. Battery, 77th FA, Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.

Transfer to Class A

Capt. Joseph W. Bollenbeck, USA-Ret., would be considered to have been retired for physical disability in Class A instead of in Class B under the terms of a bill passed by the Senate, July 22. The bill now goes to the House.

OBITUARIES

Col. Robert Todd Oliver, USA-Ret., one of the co-founders of the Army Dental Corps, died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, on Sunday, July 11. For many years Chief of the Dental Corps, United States Army, Colonel Oliver won the love and admiration of not only his Corps but of the entire military and civilian dental and medical profession as well. He served as President of the American Dental Association, and by his broad understanding of the science and art of dentistry, his unusual executive and administrative ability, his high reputation as a teacher, and his years of experience as the senior officer in both age and rank in the Army Dental Corps, he justly earned the many honors tendered him by his profession and by a grateful government.

He was born in Indianapolis, Ind., on January 25, 1868, and was a graduate of the Indiana Dental College, class of 1888.

He was appointed an Army Dental Surgeon in 1911, and from that time until his retirement on Jan. 25, 1932, his military career was marked with commendations and citations. He served in the Philippine, Mexican and A. E. F. campaigns.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ann Rockey Oliver, of Washington, D. C., and by his son Capt. Robert Chaffee Oliver, AC, USA, now on duty as a member of the faculty at the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. Henry L. Wyman, USN-Ret., died at his home in Washington, D. C., on Monday, July 12.

Captain Wyman was born in Evanston, Ill., in 1878, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1895.

He was the recipient of the Spanish Campaign Medal, The Cuban Pacification Medal, The Philippine Campaign Medal, and the Mexican Service Medal.

He assumed command of the USS Olympia in 1919, and was in command of that vessel when she made the cruise to Europe to return to the United States the body of the Unknown Soldier, representative of the heroes of the American Army who died in France. He retired on June 30, 1935.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Meyers Wyman, and his daughters, Mrs. Rawson Bennett and Miss Margaret Wyman.

Funeral services were held on Wednesday, July 14, and he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers were Rear Adm. A. W. Marshall, USN; Rear Adm. C. R. Train, USN; Rear Adm. H. G. Bowen, USN; Rear Adm. W. G. DuBose, (CC), USN.

The active pallbearers were Rear Adm. Hayne Ellis, USN; Rear Adm. H. E. Lackey, USN; Rear Adm. H. L. Brinser, USN; Capt. Ray Spear, Supply Corps, USN; Capt. Henry Williams, Construction Corps, USN; Col. James B. Woolnough, USA.

—o—
Maj. John S. Madden, ORC, former soldier and officer of the Army died suddenly at his home in Atlanta, Ga., July 14, 1937. He was born in Indiana in 1878

but had spent most of his life in Atlanta after leaving the service.

His service included the Spanish American War, Philippine Insurrection and World War, initially serving with the 100th Indiana Volunteers as a corporal in 1898, then with the 5th Inf. in P. I. in 1900. Major Madden attended the Officers' Training Camp in 1917 and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant N. A. and assigned for the 7th U. S. Inf., Third Division, serving in six major engagements in the Army at Occupation in Germany with that Division. He was promoted to Captain in 1918, and Major in the Reserve Corps after returning to the United States. He was awarded the Pur-

ple Heart medal and cited for bravery in action. Known to his comrades as one of the bravest men in war, his greatest fame came in the peaceful pursuit of his favorite hobby that of writing poetry about the things about him. His book, "Poems of Life" now in the hands of the publishers, contains vivid descriptions of his experiences in war and peace. The Second Battle of the Marne was a theme he often used. "Joe Dickman's Third Division" was often mentioned in his poems published in the "Watch on the Rhine" and other papers. Major Madden is survived by his widow Mrs. John S. Madden, and a son, Capt. Joseph Madden, ORC, on active duty with the CCC at Ft. Brag, N. C.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BROWN—Born at Ft. Benning, Ga., July 7, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Rothwell Hutton Brown, Inf., USA, a son, George Rothwell.

CLEMENTSON—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 19, 1937, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Merrill K. Clementson, USN, a son, William Tewksbury Clementson.

CORLISS—Born at the Family Hospital, U. S. Submarine Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone, July 8, 1937, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Warren George Corliss, USN, a daughter, Sydney Loreen.

ELLIOTT—Born at Mercy Hospital, Watertown, N. Y., July 13, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Hugh G. Elliott, FA, USA, a son, Hugh G. Elliott, jr.

HILL—Born at Honolulu, T. H., July 6, 1937, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Andrew J. Hill, USN, a daughter, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. James D. Willson, USN.

KITCHEN—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., July 13, 1937, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Kitchen, sr., QMC, USA, a son, Thomas Lamar Kitchen, jr.

OLSON—Born at the Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., July 9, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Olson, USMC, a son, Robert Flaher Olson.

TULL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 15, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Lloyd H. Tull, AC, USA, a daughter, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield, QMC, USA.

VICTORY—Born at the Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., recently to Capt. and Mrs. Randall M. Victory, USMC, a son.

WILEY—Born at Baiser's Sanatorium, Charleston, S. C., July 12, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. N. J. Wiley, jr., Inf., USA, a son, Noble James Wiley, III, grandson of Col. N. J. Wiley, Inf., USA.

WORTMAN—Born at Mercy Hospital, Urbana, Ill., July 17, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Volney W. Wortman, CAC, USA, a son, Volney Winfield.

Married

CHERRY-SWIFT—Married at Ft. Bliss, Tex., July 7, 1937, Miss Suzanne Palmer Swift, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Innis Palmer Swift, Cav., USA, to 2nd Lt. Henry Thomas Cherry, jr., Cav., USA.

CUMMINS-CREA—Married at Ft. Benning, Ga., June 29, 1937, Miss Jane Crea, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Harry Bowers Crea, Inf., USA, to 2nd Lt. Joseph Michael Cummins, jr., Inf., USA, son of Col. and Mrs. Joseph M. Cummins, Inf., USA.

FAIRBOURN-SMITH—Married at San Diego, Calif., July 17, 1937, Miss Laura Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bion H. Smith of Bellefontaine, O., to 2nd Lt. William T. Fairbourn, USMC. The bride is a sister of Capt. Max Dix Smith, USMC.

MacDOUGAL-FERRIS—Married at Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 17, 1937, Miss Beverly Gail Ferris, daughter of Mrs. William McVitty and the late Capt. O. L. Ferris, USA, to Mr. John MacDougal.

MOORE-SINGER—Married at Milwaukee, Wis., July 17, 1937, Miss Helen Singer, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Paul L. Singer, Inf., USA, to 1st Lt. Robert F. Moore, CAC, USA.

MURPHY-LOGAN—Married at New York, N. Y., July 17, 1937, Miss Florence Marie Logan to Capt. Robert J. Murphy, New York National Guard.

PARKER-ASPEGREN—Married at Norfolk, Va., July 20, 1937, Miss Marta Aspegren to Dr. Ralph Chandler Parker, jr., son of Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Chandler Parker, USN.

RAMSEY-NETTEKOVEN—Married at the United States embassy at Peking, China, on July 10, 1937, Miss Ann Celestine Nettekoven,

daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Joseph I. Nettekoven, USMC, to 2nd Lt. Frederick Augustus Ramsey, jr., USMC.

SETTLE-GRANTHAM—Married at Vallejo, Calif., June 10, 1937, Miss Betty Lou Grant-ham to Ens. Walker A. Settle, USN.

TRIPLETT-LAND—Married at New Orleans, La., July 10, 1937, Mrs. Elizabeth Land to Mr. Granville B. Triplett of Mexico City, brother of Mrs. Sinclair Gannon, the wife of Rear Admiral Gannon, USN.

TYNG-THOMSON—Married at Manila, P. I., July 8, 1937, Miss Gladys Jane Thomson to Lt. Col. Francis Carrillo Tyng, MC, USA.

Died

BROWN—Died at Washington, D. C., July 14, 1937, Sgt. William Brown, USA.

CLEMENT—Died at Northampton, Mass., July 7, 1937, Mrs. Clara Fitch Clement, mother of Comdr. Emory F. Clement, USN-Ret.

CRAIG—Died at Buffalo, N. Y., July 20, 1937, Commodore Ellis Washington Craig, USN-Ret.

DILLEY—Died at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1937, Mr. W. O. Dilley, father of Mrs. Frank G. Trew, wife of Capt. Frank G. Trew, Cav., USA.

FERGUSON—Died at Ft. Totten, N. Y., July 18, 1937, Col. Frank K. Ferguson, CAC, USA. Promoted by WDSO to Brig. Gen., July 18, 1937.

FITZGERALD—Died at Washington, D. C., July 16, 1937, Sgt. Patrick H. Fitzgerald, USA.

GALLEHER—Died at his home in Redwood City, Calif., July 4, 1937, Col. Paul C. Galleher, USA-Ret.

KENT—Died at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., July 18, 1937, Lt. Thomas Everett Kent, jr., (CC), USN.

MADDEN—Died at Atlanta, Ga., July 14, 1937, Maj. John S. Madden, ORC, father of Capt. Joseph Madden, ORC.

MAGEE—Died at New York, N. Y., July 11, 1937, Mrs. Genevieve Wood Magee, widow of the Hon. Walter Magee, former member of Congress from Syracuse, N. Y., and daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Palmer G. Wood, USA, cousin of Mrs. Seth Williams, wife of Col. Seth Williams, USMC.

MURPHY—Died at San Diego, Calif., July 19, 1937, Capt. Frederick T. Murphy, USA-Ret.

NEWLANDS—Died at New York, N. Y., July 5, 1937, in her ninetieth year, Mary Redfield Newlands, for over seventy-five years a resident of West Point, N. Y.

POWELSON—Died at New York, N. Y., July 17, 1937, Mrs. Margaret M. Powelson, wife of Lt. Comdr. Wilfrid V. N. Powelson, USN-Ret.

RIGGS—Died at Rockville, Md., July 23, 1937, Maj. Samuel B. Riggs, Maryland National Guard.

SIMMONS—Died at Alexandria, Va., July 15, 1937, Sgt. Othor Clarence Simmons, USA.

WORKMAN—Drowned at sea, off S. S. President Polk, en route from Honolulu, T. H., to Kobe, Japan, July 15, 1937, Lt. John Alfred Workman (MC), USN.

WYNNE—Died at Redlands, Calif., July 17, 1937, Lt. Sydney J. Wynne, USN-Ret. Funeral at San Diego, Calif., July 19, followed by cremation.

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Provide New NG Camp

A new and modern National Guard camp, designed to provide full facilities eventually for a complete army division, is nearing completion at Camp Bourne, Mass.

Thirty-nine buildings have been constructed, including a headquarters building, an infirmary, a garage, a gas station, four warehouses, and 32 latrines.

A new water distribution system and sewer system have been installed. Several thousand acres of terrain have been cleared and graded, a parade ground has been provided, artillery and rifle ranges are being set up and an airport is to be laid out. The work, which is being carried on by WPA, has been rushed to have most of the facilities available for Massachusetts guardsmen at this summer's encampments. More than \$1,250,000, has been spent or is earmarked for expenditure by the WPA to bring the camp to completion.

Would Increase Naval ROTC

The House Naval Committee this week gave approval to a Senate bill authorizing an increase in the enrollment of the Naval ROTC from 1,200 to 2,400.

Under the authority of the bill, Capt. Charles M. Yates, USN, of the Bureau of Navigation, testified, it is planned to establish five additional ROTC units and increase the size of the six existing units. Applications have been received from the University of Minnesota, the University of Missouri, and the University of Florida, for the establishment of units. It was stated, while the University of Southern California, the University of California at Los Angeles, Tulane University, and Texas University have informed the Navy Department that if the measure passes, they will apply.

Existing Naval ROTC organizations are located at Harvard University, Yale University, Georgia Tech, Washington University, Northwestern University and the University of California. Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the committee, during the hearing, urged that the Navy Department establish some of the new units in the Middle West, "so that that section of the country may become better informed as to the Navy."

Naval Reserve Bill Disapproved

Any hope remaining that Congress might give consideration to new Naval Reserve legislation this year was dashed this week when the President disapproved the Mass bill as not in accordance with his financial program.

The measure, HR 6634, differed only in detail from the bill drawn up by last year's Naval Reserve conference and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, which had earlier been turned down by the Bureau of the Budget. Despite this reversal, it had been hoped that approval of the measure could be secured in view of the President's deep interest in the Reserve.

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, told the Naval Reserve conference which met at the Navy Department this month that he had discussed the Mass bill with the President and that Mr. Roosevelt was "very keenly interested." While the economy movement, however, crowded the measure from this year's docket, it will be pressed again next year.

Reserve Officers on CCC Duty

In order to give Corps Area commanders greater latitude in assigning Reserve officers to key positions, the War Department has modified its tentative instructions relative to the rotation of Army officers on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Under the new instructions Corps Area commanders are given the option of extending the active duty periods of fifty per cent of the Reserve officers under their command on CCC duty. This extension does not apply to medical officers and chaplains. Some of the Corps Area commanders found that it was desirable to retain on active duty certain Reserve officers engaged in important administrative duties. This was particularly true of officers responsible for negotiation of contracts and for accountability of govern-

ment property and funds. Some of these officers are working directly under the Quartermaster General and the Chief of Finance.

In addition to retaining such Reserve officers on active duty Corps Area commanders may also call to active duty specially qualified officers who have had previous service with the CCC. Under this policy it is believed that there will still be maintained a sufficient degree of rotation of duty to give a large number of Reserve officers essential training in leadership, administration and supply, and at the same time there will be a sufficient permanence in assignment of officers on especially important duty to insure proper administration.

NG Communication Exercise

Under the direction of Capt. Carl H. Starrett, Communications Officer of the 14th Brigade and Capt. Hal C. Granberry, Commanding Officer of Headquarters Company, 3rd Infantry, the Communications Sections of Fort Snelling gave members of two National Guard units some practical experience in maintaining communications under field conditions July 18.

The two National Guard units were the 206th Infantry from St. Paul and the 92nd Brigade unit from White Bear. The 206th Infantry was represented by Capt. Hugo A. Hesse, Sgt. Maj. William Cowell, 1st Sgt. Leo Slechta, Tech. Sgt. Charles Blair, together with 40 men. Capt. E. B. Langhorne, Lt. H. C. Wygant and Mr. Sgt. L. A. Long represented the 92nd Brigade unit. Both units took active part in the field exercises.

General Hodges on CCC Tour

Brig. Gen. C. B. Hodges, Commanding Officer of Fort Snelling, made an inspection tour of CCC Camps in the northern part of Minnesota this week.

Duty for Retired Reservists

Opposing general legislation permitting the employment on active duty of officers on the honorary retired list of the Naval Reserve, the Navy Department recommends favorable action on a bill to this effect with limitations inserted.

In a report to the House Naval Committee, Acting Secretary of the Navy Edison stated that the Department desired to retain on active duty a Reserve officer who had had many years experience with the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve and who will retire next November. He recommended that the proposed bill—H. R. 6900—be amended to allow not more than 3 officers who are not above the grade of lieutenant commander to be employed for one year additional on active duty.

Opposes Air Reserve Increase

Expansion of the aviation reserve forces of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, as provided in the McCormick bill (H. R. 6107) is opposed by the Navy Department.

In a letter to the House Military Committee, Acting Secretary of Navy Edison warns against overemphasis of one arm of defense. Commenting on the bill, which would provide 100,000 regular and reserve pilots and otherwise greatly expand the air reserve forces, the Secretary said:

"The Navy Department realizes the need for aviation reserve personnel for the Navy and is now developing the Naval Reserve symmetrically with reference to both sea and air activities. It is considered that the extensive program provided for in the bill H. R. 6107 is unnecessarily large, and disproportionate to the need and that it might be harmful by over-emphasizing and over-developing the air arm of the fleet at the expense of other arms."

"Inasmuch as the future policy of the Navy Department regarding lighter-than-air craft is now under consideration, it is preferred to make no recommendation with reference to that feature of the bill H. R. 6107 (providing for the construction of two airships) at this time."

Fleet Marine Reserve Trophy

Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps, has delivered to the Fifth Battalion of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve the efficiency

medal of the Daughters of 1812 to hold for the annual competition during the field training period at Quantico, August 15 to 29. The medal was won last year by Sgt. Douglas E. Studdiford of Company C, Fifth Battalion, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Reserves Right to Train

The Comptroller General ruled recently that a government employee, who is also a reserve officer of the Army, is not entitled to any pay as a civilian employee for any part of a period he is ordered to active duty for instruction, with his consent, in excess of 15 days.

The ruling was made in the case of Maj. Charles Phillips Kerr, Inf.-Res., who is employed as an engineer examiner with the Public Works Administration. Major Kerr applied for and was granted leave from May 15 to June 17, 1936 to attend the Command and General Staff School, 15 days of which was to be considered as military leave, 13 2/4 days annual leave, and the balance leave without pay.

The Comptroller ruled as follows:

"A member of the Officers' Reserve Corps may be granted leave of absence from his duties as an officer or employee of the Government 'without loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating' during such period he was ordered to active duty for school instruction as a member of the Corps not to exceed 15 days in any one calendar year, but he is not entitled to pay as a civilian employee for any part of the period beyond 15 days for which ordered for instruction, with his consent, if his active service pay and allowances, plus the salary of his civil position, is at a rate in excess of \$2,000."

"The provisions of the act of May 12, 1927, 40 Stat. 72, regarding the right of officers and employees of the United States who are members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to leave of absence 'without loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating' when ordered to duty with troops for periods not to exceed 15 days in any one calendar year with restoration when relieved from duty to the positions held by them when ordered to duty, has no application to voluntary active duty in time of peace under orders issued with their consent, and it is not obligatory to grant any form of leave other than the 15 days' military leave in such cases."

Reserve Benefits on CCC

The Comptroller General has ruled that a reserve officer who died on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps, as a result of a disease not contracted in line of duty is not eligible to receive burial expenses.

Ruling in the case of Capt. John M. Dean, Ch.-Res., it was found he entered the CCC in July, 1935, and died in November, 1935, as a result of a disease contracted prior to entry upon active duty. The Comptroller said the act of April 26, 1928, providing for burial of reserve officers, "has been interpreted as authorizing burial when death occurred while the officer was undergoing training or when death occurred after expiration of the period of training while the officer was hospitalized for injury or disease contracted in line of duty. This office perceives no basis for now modifying the interpretation to include cases of officers who die from disease or injury not incurred in line of duty while on active duty other than for training."

Naval Reserve Rifle Match

The Interstate Rifle Match sponsored by the U. S. Naval Reserve Officers Association. Third Naval District, was fired at Camp Smith, N. Y., recently.

The New York Naval Militia Brigade Team, of which Capt. L. W. Hesselman of New York City is Team Captain, won the Match with a score of 2566 out of a total "possible" score of 3000. This is the highest score on record for this Match over a period of six years. The previous highest score was 2553 made by the Connecticut Team in 1936.

There were ten firers in each team. The Navy "B" Course of 60 shots was fired. The competing teams in the order of their standing were:

The N. Y. Naval Militia-Naval Reserve Brigade Team of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Whitestone Landing, New Rochelle, Rochester, Buffalo.

Connecticut Naval Militia-Naval Reserve Team of New Haven, Bridgeport and Hartford.

N. Y. Naval Militia-Naval Reserve Brigade

Team "B" of Brooklyn, Manhattan, New Rochelle, Buffalo and Ossining.

N. Y. Naval Militia-Naval Reserve Brigade Team "C" of Manhattan, Brooklyn, New Rochelle, Ossining, Rochester and Buffalo.

4th Battalion N. Y. Naval Militia-Naval Reserve Team of Whitestone, L. I., New York.

The Match was fired as a part of the program of the New York State Rifle Association, with Lt. Col. H. E. Suavet, N. Y. NG as Executive Officer and Capt. J. A. Forgett, N. Y. NG as Range Officer.

Pay for Reserve Officers

The Court of Claims, in awarding \$543.78 to Capt. Hal G. Saunders, Cav.-Res., for active duty pay while he was being hospitalized as the result of disability incurred while he was on active duty with the CCC held that the fact that a reserve officer is discharged from one hospital does not preclude his right for further treatment for the same disease in another hospital if he "can be materially improved by further hospital treatment" nor does the discharge from the first hospital affect his rights to pay and allowances.

The government, in opposing the claim, cited AR 35-3420, wherein it is stated:

(1) The six months' period for pay purposes begins the day following that on which the injury is suffered or disease contracted.

(3) A Reserve officer who has received hospitalization with a continuation of pay and allowances under the act of April 26, 1928, and who has been discharged from hospital and later readmitted to hospital for further treatment for the same injury incurred or same disease contracted during the same period of active duty, is entitled to continuation of pay and allowances only to include the date of original discharge from hospital.

In its opinion, delivered by Judge Williams, the court said:

This regulation is clearly invalid in that it limits and restricts the rights of a Reserve Officer under the plain provisions of the statute. The officer is entitled to hospitalization until the disability resulting from the disease with which he is afflicted "cannot be materially improved by further hospital treatment" and during the period of hospitalization "to the same pay and allowances whether in money or in kind" that he was entitled to receive at the time the disease was contracted. The fact that he is discharged from one hospital does not preclude his right for further treatment for the same disease in another hospital if he can be "materially improved by further hospital treatment," nor does his discharge from one hospital affect his rights to pay and allowances under the Act, when readmitted to another hospital for treatment of the same disease. The very fact that plaintiff in this case was admitted to a second hospital for the treatment of the same disease must be deemed to establish the fact that his disability could be "materially improved by further hospital treatment," as in fact it was. He was, therefore, clearly entitled to the hospital treatment received by him at the Hot Springs hospital, and under the unqualified provisions of the statute was entitled, during the period of his hospitalization there, to active duty pay and allowances, the periods of his hospitalization at Memphis and Hot Springs combined being not more than six months.

Long Trousers for Nat. Guard

The Adjutant General has informed the service as follows:

1. All personnel of the National Guard are authorized to wear long trousers for dismounted armory drill periods provided the wearing of same is uniform within each company, troop, battery or detachment.

2. Pending the availability of stocks for issue, there is no objection to the purchase of trousers by individuals for the purpose stated in Paragraph 1 preceding, provided the style, material and color of same comply with Quartermaster specifications for issue trousers and that uniformity is maintained, except that newly enlisted men, on initial enlistment, may wear breeches pending the availability of trousers, either by private purchase or issue.

Sponsors Vessel

The Secretary of the Navy has designated Miss Elvira Daniel Cabell of 1326 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois, as sponsor for Destroyer No. 398 to be named USS Ellet in honor of her grandfather, Col. Charles Ellet, Jr., her uncle, Col. Charles Rivers Ellet, her granduncle, Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, and her cousins, Edward C. Ellet and Lt. Col. John A. Ellet.

This vessel was authorized by Act of Congress March 24, 1934, and she is being built at Kearny, N. J. She is scheduled for launching Nov. 1, 1937.

Observe Camp Dix Birthday

Camp Dix, N. J.—Celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of Camp Dix, now one of the principal military training areas in the United States, was started here July 18, with the first formal review of the Camp Dix CMTD regiment. Awards were made to the best-drilled companies at the review by Miss Ada Hoffman, eldest daughter of Governor Charles G. Hoffman, of New Jersey.

Leahy Protests Site

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, and Acting Secretary of the Navy, has filed a protest with the House Naval Affairs Committee, and the House District Committee, against the location of the proposed new Washington, D. C., airport at Camp Springs, Md., saying that in the opinion of Navy engineers, the ignition noises of the planes would seriously interfere with transmission and reception at the Navy's new million dollar radio station at Cheltenham, Md., three miles from the proposed site.

Rep. Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee has referred the letter to the subcommittee on aviation, headed by Rep. John D. Delaney, of New York.

Service Legislative Summary

BILLS INTRODUCED

Army

Costello, H. R. 7956. To reimburse officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees and their families, for losses sustained in a hurricane in Texas, Aug. 16, 17, and 18, 1935.

ACTION ON BILLS

General

H. R. 7531. To afford protection of pension benefits to peacetime veterans placed on the pension rolls after March 19, 1933 (permitting government employees to draw pensions). Passed by House, July 19.

H. R. 5757. Granting pensions and increases of pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898. Passed by House with an amendment, July 19.

Army

S. 7972. To authorize the Secretary of War to sell, loan, or give samples of supplies and equipment to prospective manufacturers. Passed by House, July 19. Sent to President.

S. 2295. To extend the eligibility for appointment to the Military Academy from the Canal Zone. Passed by House, July 19. Sent to President.

S. 1284. To change the name of the Chemical Warfare Service. Passed by House with an amendment, July 19.

H. R. 7645. To authorize appropriations for construction and rehabilitation at military posts. Passed by House, July 19.

Navy

H. R. 7564. To permit the erection of the Shenandoah memorial in or near Ava, Ohio. Passed by House, July 19.

S. 2521. To authorize the assignment of officers of the line of the Marine Corps to staff duty only as assistant quartermasters and assistant paymasters. Passed by House with amendment, July 19.

H. R. 7590. To authorize alterations and repairs to the aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga. Reported to House by Naval Committee, July 21.

Coast Guard

H. R. 6048. To provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station in the vicinity of Ft. Myers, Fla. Passed by House, July 19.

H. R. 6976. To provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station at or near Dauphin Island, Ala. Passed by House, July 19.

H. R. 7611. To adjust the pay of certain Coast Guard officers on the retired list who were retired because of physical disability originating in line of duty in time of war. Passed by House, July 19.

H. R. 6916. To amend the laws relating to enlistments in the Coast Guard. Passed by House, July 19.

Newly Commissioned Officers

Among those second lieutenants of the Reserve who won commissions in the Regular Establishment under the provisions of the Thomason Act are the following:

2nd Lt. Leon John DePenne Rouge, Inf. Lieutenant Rouge was born in Los Angeles, May 8, 1915. He was educated at the Alta Loma Grammar School, Los Angeles, Mt. Vernon Junior High School, Los Angeles, Pennington de Passy, Paris, France, Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, and University of California. He was a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of California from 1932 to 1936, graduating as a cadet captain. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Mathematics. His major studies were news-

paper editing, mathematics and French. Commissioned in the Infantry Reserve, Lieutenant Rouge served a year's active duty with the 30th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco, where he is now stationed.

2nd Lt. John U. Allen, CE

Lieutenant Allen was born in Calumet, Mich., April 19, 1913. He was educated in the local schools of that city, graduating from Calumet High School in 1930, and graduating in Junior ROTC. In 1935 he was graduated with honor from the Michigan College of Mining and Technology with Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering and professional degree of civil engineer. He was a member of the National Engineer ROTC rifle team in 1932. He was employed a year before accepting active duty as research engineer by midwestern manufacturer. He is a member of Theta Tau, Tau Nu Tau, and Blue Key. Lieutenant Allen served his tour of active duty at Ft. Lawton, Wash. Orders have been issued for his transfer to the Philippine Department.

2nd Lt. Donald Washington, Inf.

Lieutenant Washington is a native of Sanford, Maine, where he was graduated from the high school in 1932. In 1936 he was graduated from the University of Maine with a bachelor of science degree in pulp and paper engineering. Lieutenant Washington served his year's active duty at Ft. Williams, Me., which has been designated as his first station as a regular officer.

USS Omaha Grounded

The commanding officer of the light cruiser Omaha, Capt. Howard B. Macleary, USN, reported to the Navy Department that his ship went aground off Castle Island Light at the approach to Crooked Island Passage through the Bahamas at 3:55 a.m., July 19.

Latest reports at the Navy Department say that there is no immediate danger to the Omaha, as the seas are smooth, and that the work of lightening ship is going on at a rapid pace.

The tanker Sallinas, with a lighter in tow, arrived at the scene on July 20, and oil from the Omaha was transferred to the Sallinas, while ammunition and other gear were transferred to the lighter. The salvage vessel Killerig, and the tug Patriot are also on hand to render aid.

The Commandant of the Coast Guard has directed the following cutters and patrol boats, which rushed to the Omaha's rescue immediately upon reception of news of the cruiser's grounding, to stand by and offer every assistance to refloat the vessel. The Coast Guard boats are, the cutters Unalga, Tampa, Marion, and Mojave, and the patrol boats Pandora and Vigilant.

Comdr. Melville W. Powers (CC), USN, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, has joined the Omaha to assist the commanding officer. The destroyer Porter, Comdr. Forrest B. Royal, USN, in command, enroute to the west coast, has arrived at Castle Light, and it is expected that the "yank" will be made shortly.

The Omaha was relieved on July 16 as flagship of the Special Service Squadron by the gunboat Charleston, and she then was proceeding to Charleston Navy Yard, where she was to be overhauled before departing for European waters as relief for the light cruiser Raleigh, flagship of Squadron 40T.

The Omaha is of 7,050 tons standard displacement, and was placed in commission on February 24, 1923.

Tennessee Grounding

The findings of the court martial in the case of Capt. J. T. G. Stabler, USN, Commanding Officer of the USS Tennessee which ran aground off Alameda shoals, have been announced. Capt. Stabler was found guilty of negligence and reduced ten numbers in grade.

Captain Stabler has been relieved of command and ordered to Asiatic Station. Capt. Edwin A. Wolleson, USN, has been ordered to the Tennessee as commanding officer. Lt. Comdr. L. S. Perry, USN, has been ordered to the Tennessee as Navigation Officer, replacing Lt. Comdr. H. H. Smith, USN, who becomes Executive Officer of the Argonne.

Naval Auxiliary Agreement

The naval auxiliary ship bill moved closer to enactment this week as conferees of the Senate and House reached an agreement as to the limit of cost of

the vessels authorized therein.

A top limit of \$400,000,000 for the six ships would be allowed under the agreement. As it passed the Senate, no limit was in the bill, but the House provided that not more than \$50,000,000 could be spent. As present estimates of cost run close to this figure and rising prices threaten to make the vessels still more expensive, a provision was added permitting the President to exceed the fifty million limit by twenty per cent. Both houses of Congress must agree to this compromise before the measure may pass. The ten per cent profit limitation inserted by the House was left in the bill by the conferees. It is of little importance other than as reaffirmation of congressional policy inasmuch as the terms of the Vinson-Trammell act as to profits would apply anyway.

Approve Special Promotion Bill

President Roosevelt has signed an act providing for the advancement of Lt. (jg) Clyde J. Nesser, USN-Ret., to the grade of lieutenant on the retired list.

Lieutenant, junior grade, Nesser had made his number for lieutenant by seniority prior to the extension of selection to the lower grade, but not being able to complete his examinations prior to the enactment of the 1934 personnel law had to stand selection under a ruling of the Navy Department. Selected for promotion, he failed physically for advancement and was retired in the lower grade. Under the old system, had he failed in his physical examinations for promotion, he would have received the higher rank on the retired list.

A favorable report was made on the measure by the Navy Department. The Department, however, has not favored special legislation to advance other officers who had made their number by seniority but had not been commissioned in the higher rank when the 1936 act passed, where such officers were subsequently passed over by selection boards.

Sign Naval Limitation Treaties

The principle of limitation of navies by treaty, almost universally claimed to be dead, following the collapse of negotiations between the leading naval powers at London last year, received fresh life with the announcement from the British Foreign Office of the signature of bilateral naval treaties with Germany and the Soviet.

The treaties negotiated actually involve no more than the treaty signed at London last year after the withdrawal of Japan and Italy left any real pact out of the question. At the London meeting, Great Britain was empowered to negotiate treaties with Russia and the Reich to tie in with the agreement approved there by representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States. The documents signed this week bind the two Baltic nations not to build battleships larger than 35,000 tons with guns over 16 inches, aircraft carriers over 23,000 tons or any smaller craft above the limits set in the 1936 London treaty. The nations also agree to exchange information as to building plans with the British.

An exception was granted in the pact with Russia, whereby the latter only announces plans as to her Baltic Fleet. Soviet ships under construction for or operating in Far Eastern waters may be kept secret in view of the fact that Japan refuses to enter into a treaty. Both Russia and Germany may also build 10,000 ton cruisers, a type barred by the London treaty, with however, even here, an easy escape clause.

Complaints of Treatment at Peiping

Miss Helen R. Jones, of Detroit, and Miss Carol Lathrop, of Washington, have reported to the State Department that they were treated roughly by Japanese troops patrolling the Japanese Embassy in Peiping.

Miss Lathrop, 18, is the daughter of the late Commander Patrick Moore Lathrop, USN, and Mrs. Lathrop, now

librarian at the Navy Department. She is visiting her sister, the wife of Capt. Kenneth Hall Cornell, USMC, attache at the American Embassy, Peiping.

Later dispatches reported an apology by the Japanese to an American representative who called at their embassy.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since July 16, 1937

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—John B. Johnson, Cav., No. 10. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Karl F. Baldwin, CAC, No. 14. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Charles K. Wing, CAC, No. 13. Officer entitled if vacancy were filled—Charles E. Coates, Inf., No. 16.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Wilhelm D. Styer, CE, No. 11. Last nomination to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Stanley E. Reinhart, FA, No. 17. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Notley V. DuHamel, CE, No. 18. Senior Lieutenant Colonel if vacancy were filled—Robert G. Guyer, CE, No. 19.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Thomas H. Ramsey, QMC, No. 18. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Abraham R. Ginsburgh, (FA), JAGD, No. 26. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Elijah G. Arnold, Inf., No. 27. Senior Captain if vacancy were filled—Benjamin W. Pelton, Inf., No. 28.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 207.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 233.

Non-Promotion List

No change since last report.

WARRANT OFFICERS' PROMOTION LIST

Number 82, James E. Bryars, on list of March last, last man appointed, effective July 16th. Add Joseph M. Laird, Sergeant, DEMIL, Tennessee National Guard, Knoxville, Tennessee, to list as Number 149, which will cause all others to drop down one on list. No other vacancies.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

July 1, 1937

The following are the last officers who either have been commissioned in or have become due for promotion to the various grades and ranks in the navy.

Line

Rear Adm. Andrew C. Pickens, Capt. Robert G. Coman, Comdr. Charles W. Styer, Lt. Comdr. Charles J. Cater, Lt. John Corbus, Lt. (jg) Charles R. Ware.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. Ulys R. Webb, Capt. Frank H. Hagler, Comdr. Joseph B. Logue, Lt. Comdr. John F. Luten, Lt. Carl V. Green, Jr., Lt. (jg) Harold R. Berk.

Dental Corps

Capt. John R. Barber, Comdr. Henry R. Delaney, Lt. Comdr. Theodore D. Allan, Lt. Richard H. Barrett, Jr., Lt. (jg) Miller H. Cosby.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. Charles Conard, Capt. Harvey B. Ransdell, Comdr. Ray C. Sanders, Lt. Comdr. George W. Bauerschmidt, Lt. Jack O. Wheat, Lt. (jg) Richard S. Klunk, Ensign Leo J. McNulty.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. Albert E. Stone, Lt. Comdr. Emerson G. Hangen, Lt. David L. Quinn, Lt. (jg) Otto D. F. Herrmann.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. William F. Robert, Capt. Thomas B. Richey, Comdr. Joseph W. Fowler, Lt. Comdr. Milo R. Williams, Lt. Marvin H. Glantz, Lt. (jg) Robert E. Garrels.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus, Capt. Henry G. Taylor, Comdr. Kendall B. Bragg, Lt. Comdr. Henry P. Needham, Lt. Alexander S. C. Wadsworth, Lt. (jg) Raymond Lamoreaux.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

June 24, 1937

Last commissioned Last to make number

Major General Louis McC. Little Louis McC. Little

Brigadier General James J. Meade James J. Meade

Colonel Joseph A. Russell Joseph A. Russell

Lieutenant Colonel William B. Croka William B. Croka

Major William F. Brown William F. Brown

Captain John S. Holmberg John S. Holmberg

First Lieutenant William A. Willis William A. Willis

Reynolds H. Hayden John E. Weber

MERCHANT MARINE

Yachting Auxiliary

The Navy Department has announced that it has under consideration the organization of a Naval Yachting Auxiliary. About a month ago a number of prominent Yachting Clubs, Associations and individuals interested in power pleasure craft were circularized with a view to finding some basis on which use might be made of this potential reserve by the Navy Department in time of emergency.

At present no definite plans have been made, but should sufficient interest develop it may be possible to make available to the Commandants of the various Naval Districts the names of members of Yachting Fraternities who are competent navigators, engineers, small craft operators, etc. There is no intention of formally enrolling these individuals in the Naval Reserve or of asking them to perform any training duty. The mere fact, however, that their names and addresses would be available to the Commandants of the various Naval Districts and that their special qualifications were known would make it possible to utilize their services to the best advantage.

The purposes of such an organization may be summarized as follows:

To cultivate a closer relationship between the U. S. Navy and United States Yachting Clubs and Associations, to promote nautical education amongst members of Yachting Club and Associations, to provide a reservoir of men accustomed to the sea as a possible auxiliary to the U. S. Navy in time of war or emergency, and to make available boats with characteristics suitable for the local defense of Naval Districts in case of war or emergency.

Reversion to Warrant Ranks

The Navy Department is not opposed to the passage of Representative Hamilton's bill to permit Naval officers originally appointed from warrant grade to revert to warrant rank upon failure of selection in place of enforced retirement.

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Admiral Leahy, acting secretary, informed the House Naval committee this week. He suggested that the bill be extended to apply to staff officers in the same situation.

Financial Digest

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended July 14: An increase of \$76,000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans and a decline of \$69,000,000 in loans to brokers and dealers; a decline of \$39,000,000 in holdings of United States Government obligations; an increase of \$176,000,000 in demand deposits-adjusted; and an increase of \$74,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks.

Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased in most of the districts, the principal increases being \$37,000,000 at reporting member banks in New York City, \$12,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$8,000,000 in the Kansas City district. Loans to brokers and dealers declined \$60,000,000 at reporting member banks in New York City and \$69,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Loans to banks declined \$7,000,000 at reporting member banks in New York City.

Holdings of United States Government direct obligations declined \$38,000,000 in New York City and \$39,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and increased \$8,000,000 in the Chicago district. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government increased \$9,000,000. Holdings of "Other securities" declined \$10,000,000 in the New York district and \$4,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Navv Public Works

The Senate Naval committee voted this week to defer the proposed Oakland Naval Supply base, reporting a naval public works sponsored by the administration with the Oakland project eliminated.

The committee declared that it felt that the base was "not urgently required at this time" and recommended that it not be approved at this session. As reported the public works bill provides \$6,000,000. Originally it carried \$18,000,000. In eliminating the \$15,000,000 Oakland base the committee added \$2,000,000 for the Parris Island Marine Base.

General Barrows Retires

Maj. Gen. David P. Barrows, commanding the 40th Division National Guard of California, Nevada and Utah retired for age on June 30. Since 1926, General Barrows has commanded the division. In 1921 he was commissioned Major and commander of the 1st battalion 159th Infantry, being promoted to Colonel of the regiment the same year. He was commissioned Brigadier General commanding the 79th Infantry brigade in 1924. During the world war General Barrows served on the staff of Major General Graves commanding the Siberian Expeditionary forces acting as assistant chief of staff G2. For his services in the World War General Barrows received decorations from Japan, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium.

From 1919 until 1923 the General was President of the University of California resigning the executive post to assume charge of the department of political science a position he still holds. He is a past department commander of the American Legion for California and holds many university degrees from colleges in the United States and abroad.

He graduated from the Army War college in 1926.

As a young man General Barrows served as superintendent of schools in Manila and for six years was General Superintendent of Education for the Philippine Islands 1903-1909.

General Barrow stakes much pride in the fact that his original staff selected by him in 1926 is practically intact, three vacancies having occurred by death while there were only one or two resignations.

Letters to the Editor

Poll Called Improper

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's postal card requesting the views of Naval Officers on the Navy's selection system was recently received.

It seems to me that this is not a proper way to obtain information from the Naval Service. The conduct of a poll in this manner seems highly improper because the Navy is not operated in accordance with the votes of its personnel.

The Navy Department's policy is to welcome constructive criticism from the officers of the Service and weight is given to such opinions if they have merit.

In brief, the proper agencies to handle the subject of selection are the Congress and the Navy Department, both of which are responsible agencies of the Government.

—Captain, USN.

Navy Promotion and Efficiency

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You request comment on Naval Selection, mine follows. I have never been an advocate of selection, because of certain basic defects in its machinery. Too much injustice is possible, too much abuse can occur, to permit it to remain in effect unmodified. The good can be retained and the bad features eliminated, whenever the mistake is admitted. Selection is a whip, but you can get the effect of the whip without beating your horses to death.

There is a certain amount of brush to clear away, truisms to state, before discussing the faults of present selection laws. So, to avoid the bromides on the criticism which follows I am going to forestall them at this point:—

(a) The original selection-up laws were designed and pushed by hopeful efficient and came out of no great urge in the line. The selection-out law was functioning fairly well to achieve its designed purpose—crack the whip a little and get rid of misfits. Promotion urge of ambitious captains was probably the reason for the new laws, seniority was too slow for them. Seeing heads fall, the next thought can be why not cut off all senior to me. The chief spokesmen for selection did not profit, but, after the law passed, rather suffered from the reaction to it.

(b) Even if the Navy needed a cleaning out when the selection law for Admiral-Captain-Commander selection was passed, it does not follow necessarily that repeated doses will accomplish anything for efficiency but may hurt morale. There is a timely illustration—competitive gunnery. Competition is a whip. The whip is good for lazy horses, but how long and how hard should one beat a good horse to still accomplish anything. Handling men is an art, the leader requires as much discretion as force. The knock-em-down pressure type has limitations,—good subordinates, but poor leaders without a regulator. They need a boss, a governor, or they will ruin any organization.

The Navy ran a competitive gunnery system in which the pressure type could operate year after year. Finally even the pressure experts admitted the system had exhausted itself. More pressure would blow up the hose. We were on a circular wheel such as you see in the squirrel cages, running as hard as we could and each year starting at the same point as we had started the year before, after having strained every muscle, exhausted every minute and ounce of energy in the race. After thirty years of this elementary muscle work it begins to pall. Any results? What difference, look at them run around that wheel; that's action! In any event, the Department finally called a recess, and the result naturally was improvement in routine performance and marked forward progress.

(c) Practically all new personnel legislation, whatever its avowed purpose, is launched to benefit some interested sponsoring individual(s) or group. Even when not designed originally as special privilege of this character it is usually ridden in as the horse of some group or clique. The first selection law was designed so its sponsors said to get officers to flag rank young enough. Actually at this time the retirement age of rear admirals was raised four years. It looks as if someone rode the horse in, who had not bridled it, or else someone was bought off, defeating the purpose of the law.

(d) The second set of selection laws carrying selection down the list were due to the persistence of a small group, really one man, applied over a period of years, on a succession of officials.

Water will wear away a stone, but this

FINANCE

proves nothing except the effect of abrasion. What need in terms of efficiency was there for the application of this second set of drastic eliminative laws. None that I have heard except to ease up the selection to command; in other words save an error already made, thus forming a pared down and pretty triangle of Naval Academy classes. What was wrong was merely that the to be selected did not like the axe.

The writer has seen this triangle displayed over a period of years in the Department, but regimentation by the cubist or triangular or any other method has never meant anything to the writer. If the personnel do not fit the shirt, cut off their ears, arms, shoulders, regardless of competence or service. Such rules will not assure a military plant of high morale. Personnel changes must be applied with discretion or you will do harm. You are dealing with men not wooden blocks.

Personally I would rather go to war with a bunch of loyal bums than a pack of hyenas
(Continued on Next Page)

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Texas

Letters to the Editor

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each arrayed against the other. The vociferous class for selection do not indicate they possess the judgment to apply major surgery to the list. Good judgment and strident seeking are seldom head fellows. Even the authors of the law will admit its virtue is only that it promotes somebody, and they see no other way to provide a flow of promotion—which is not true.

Personnel laws have a monetary or appropriation background. Money saving has been an argument for selection laws. With the last law it rested on a shred of verity—was just a laugh. There are probably a thousand ways of easing up the present drastic system of slaughtering lambs with one hand, and with the other breeding twice as many at the naval academy to feed the axe. Why not raise the standard for admission and at graduation call it a day to commander, except for some selection out? It will work, it has worked.

The writer cannot, try as hard as he can and he has tried for twenty years, convince himself the end to be sought in a military plant was only to promote someone or anyone as mere rank, or that promoting few or many was a calamity, or, that the present age and rank scheme would not work or be authorized by Congress without such drastic elimination. No one in authority has tried to get a decent ruling on elimination. No one has gone to the mat on the subject or worked for it. Why? Because it will have to be admitted that a mistake has been made.

It is probably of little importance in merit as to who is selected, but it is of importance that justice and equity be dished impartially and good performance rewarded if morale is to be maintained. I see no Napoleons on the list—just a lot of average workmen. They fill their niches but very few overflow it. They are no better than their business makes them. What they have to offer is yeoman service in return in turning the wheels over. If the fleet were in the hands of the better 50% of the passovers of the last few years perhaps no marked change in efficiency would be discernible.

The Navy has been picked over to an extent that anyone who states any general efficiency is being produced by virtue of who is selected in the high brackets is to my mind straining a gnat and swallowing a camel. The Navy's results are due to collective effort. Anyone who has anything to offer gets no reward. The fleet takes it protestingly, absorbs it and marches on. Individuals variant too far, above or below, the thinking of the average will lose out, as the group will actually cut off variants too advanced or too retarded. The Navy rewards average service, so why stuff off so many who are in the norm.

The productive age in man ceases somewhere; say between 45 to 48. He becomes fixed, conservative, cautious, reliable. Beyond 50 the judgment, craft, discretion, ruthlessness acquired by experience is of some use in keeping the organization from running wild or breaking from custom, but that is all I can see. Training and standards alone improve the list. Drastic elimination produces a superficial polish or air of doing something that has nothing factual behind it as efficiency. The variation in the group is negligible in terms of efficiency, viewing the product as an Admiral. The differences seen in the profession are minor, and not discernible outside. They are usually individual or physical characteristics.

War alone can eliminate the unfit in the top of a military plant, and it is an expensive process. The selection standards can do nothing for leadership, nor, improve the average talent for leadership or anything else; but it can certainly be asserted that selection in time will prohibit anyone getting up who could devote enough time to acquire the leadership trait. A life spent in obsequious, anxious, deference and assiduous devotion to the retention of goodwill of seniors leaves no time for cultivating the traits required to wage war. Such a prescription produces courtiers not military leaders. Who will take the field and win the next war for you; we are not going to play post office?

The officer product viewed over a long period of years does vary. A marked improvement in grades of Ensign, Lieutenant (Jg), Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Commander has occurred. Not due entirely to selection, or perhaps even in great measure to selection. It was taking place before selection was carried down the list.

Certain changes in life, manners, in the country, and in the systems and standards of training, education, and in conduct occurred in and out of the Navy. The World War, the acquisition of a 5-Navy had a tremendous effect on the officer corps. We are also in a sense more efficient because we have to be, our standards and viewpoints having changed. We are not isolated, are a world power, have rivals.

There is a competitive whip from other directions than selection. We run a busy, complicated plant and rise to responsibilities. The drift is paralleled and surpassed in every industry.

It is useless to explain the changes that have occurred in personnel to the average sea horse, the competitive male. I am not going to bore you or myself trying. He isn't interested. All he can see is selection. All he can think about is the competition. The effect is direct, apparent, impelling, immediate and concerns him personally—his life, family, finances, future, his stake. It is the same psychology you see at the track, gaming table, or in politics. It is a set-up for crooked dealing.

Did I stir around enough, say the right thing, do as well as competitors, outguess or outsmart them; such are the things in his conscientiousness? The effect is progressive, and causes a certain nervous milling and running around now characteristic of the profession to give it an air of efficiency that gets the plant no where, and has no factual basis. The list is getting neurasthenic if you know what I mean. In instances it is getting so bad you see officers running for superiors to tell them something they have learned or pried from another before the author can get there. The next phase will produce the talebearer, informer, and double-crossing type. The question arises as to when the evil in a system becomes greater than the good. Abuse and corruption grow faster than good.

(e) It is useless to ask the pensioners and beneficiaries of a system as to its defects. Self satisfaction and gratification prevent any reasoned discussion by the selected, as it does with pass-overs due to resentment. The opinion of the lower part of the list on the effect on morale, on how they feel, is worth something. Their views on how to correct are of less value. The moral is: Do your own thinking.

(f) Statements that without selection no flow of promotion beg the question. The subject is monetary. There is an impotence and inertia in a big organization that tends to perpetuate evil or good. Persistence alone will correct.

(g) Statements that selection has made the Navy efficient without weighing the changes in life, manners, education and standards are in the category of ignorance or special pleading. I for one will admit it may possibly have improved routine attention to task, but with that admission goes the assertion it contains the poison to ruin the morale of the line. Selection in the smaller corps has even less to recommend it.

There are four (4) major defects to the selection laws that, in a democracy (where fairness under conditions of equal opportunity are a standard), are so basic, elemental, they cannot be entirely eliminated or corrected. All wise men and the corrupt know them. Some men are afraid to utter them, some have never thought much about them. Here they are:

(a) You cannot grade human beings effectively on a form. The fitness report shows something, probably, on the large, the 3% of misfits and the 1% of superlatives. The rest is generally average performance—varying with job and superior. They are average in that they are conscientious, sober, industrious, do their jobs well. Their report depends on circumstances and partly on chance. The mechanical efficient always goes crazy over the fitness report form. I have seen two generations of them monkeying with it, including myself, thinking the change of a word, a phrase, or what not, will change the characteristics or traits of human beings and subdue evil. The answer is Bah! The form is part of the whip in competitive accomplishment. But any one who thinks he has a tool of precision, even on performance, let alone on future capacity, is an ass.

(b) The selection law produces and fosters the yes man, courtier and obsequious type. The effect will be progressive as more of them succeed and more get up. It is their life's work and they make good at it. They put in about fifteen hours a day at it, and more and more officers will have to stop work to compete with them.

(c) The Navy has gotten too big for individuals to know who is in it and what their capacity is. Operating from bases, ashore evenings, the corp breaks down into cliques, social and otherwise. Reputations can be ruined by malicious gossip. Selection boards pass on officers they do not know and never have seen. Lacking anything else, a drift to listening to rumors, hearsay, personal appeals will occur. Records averaged out by marks to fractions, about individuals not known, cannot have much effect on practical men. They are bound to be influenced by anything that looks like information. The field for manipulation and abuse broadens. Injustice and abuse will occur. The answer is not the Simms systems as the Navy must be run from the top down, even if badly, as it is a military plant.

(d) Being judge, jury, and there being no appeal and no publicity, you have the perfect set-up for corrupt practices. Any group, social religious, or just plain self-interested can in time advance itself, if it can serve any god, creed, or interest, or find any loyalty more impelling than its oath to the Navy. This fact is just beginning to be apparent to the average. The more disinterested con-

scientious men there are in a big organization the easier it may be manipulated by a self-interested group, if they get seated properly. Eventually each must try to protect himself by seeking protection. The minorities who might now get the reins would then lose out to larger groups.

I find nothing in the record of the contemporary American in business, politics, or industry to encourage a belief that the encroachment of corrupt influences can be kept out of the Navy if the system encourages it. They ought to be, as, after all, the last bulwark in a democracy is none of the things the professors say. History shows the last ditch is the integrity of the military. If they are corrupt or disaffected behind a corrupt political system, or if they become political, there is always danger to good government. Without regard to whether manipulation of selection is on the way, has arrived or is not impending, the selection machinery is bound to be manipulated by self-interested groups.

If I were asked to write a prescription for success to a young officer, I would say, if selection continues as at present, hasten and ally yourself to some group that will look out for you, for, by the time you get up, you will have to be incredibly capable to do without such influence. Conform, glad-hand, have no more ideas than you hear parroted around you. Keep busy cultivating the good will of seniors,—keep running around, looking out for yourself. Work just long enough to get by.

Having covered the negative side of selection what is there to say on the positive side? Two things all agree on:

(A) A flow of promotion by eliminative methods.

(B) The whip; keeping the lazy, indolent, unscrupulous and ambitious trying hard. The conscientious would try anyway, and always lose out in a selection process because they play ball.

Can the two factors just cited be cared for any other way than by the drastic features of the present law? Yes, easily. Will they be? Probably not, the organization is too big, inert, indifferent, uninformed, to muster the necessary indignation to get the system modified without help. A certain amount of idealism was behind the acceptance of selection, but many a noble house has crashed on the ruins of idealism followed by corrupt or bad management. What evils the door of selection can open to invade the foundation of the Navy where honesty, probity, and integrity were taken for granted, you must weigh yourself. In my opinion it is only a matter of time before termites will eat out the base.

Captain, USN
(not passed over)

Selection For Commands Only

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Replying to your circular with regard to the proposed study of the Naval and Marine Corps Selection System, I have checked the ballot and return the same herewith. The remarks require some explanation.

It is my idea that it will be well to revert to the old system of promotion by seniority and have the selection element come in when assignment to important commands is being made. With sixty Rear Admirals and some two hundred and forty Captains, it should not be a difficult matter to select the ablest officers for the different important commands. These remarks apply to the higher command ranks. For officers of the lower ranks possibly some system of selection such as at present might be necessary, but it seems to me that the proper way to make the selections is at the time of examination for promotion. If Examining Boards will give proper consideration to the record and to the professional examinations, they should be able to eliminate those who do not come up to the proper standard.

Captain, USN.

Selection Unnecessary?

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

No selection system is necessary or desirable. Pay and allowances are now commensurate with length of service; so what earthly purpose is served by selection, except that a few fortunate individuals (sycophants, boot-lickers and pink tea hounds), are able to obtain a little extra gold lace on their sleeves, a little more rank and prestige at the expense of their shipmates and brother officers who are forced into retirement on half pay at a time in life when they are too old to obtain private employment and at a time when their children are plan-

ning to enter college. It causes untold hardships and suffering, and all for no useful purpose except to appease the vanity of a few fortunate individuals.

The present selection system seriously impairs the morale of the entire service and adds a heavy burden to the tax payer who is already staggering under an ever increasing public debt.

If there is any dead wood to be eliminated this can always be accomplished by merely tightening up on the physical requirements, and by dealing out disciplinary measures in the form of court-martial for the unfit, inefficient and morally delinquent. The accused would then have an opportunity to be heard in open court where all the evidence or lack of evidence could be presented, as we were once taught to believe is the constitutional right of free men.

Under the present selection system, he is not even permitted to be present, his fate being decided behind locked doors, by a board sworn to secrecy. This system is decidedly undemocratic and un-American.

It is sincerely hoped that this matter will be thoroughly investigated by an unbiased congressional committee. They will find, no doubt, that it serves no useful purpose, but on the contrary, that it undermines the morale of the service, causes suffering and hardships to hundreds of thoroughly trained and experienced officers, and in addition places a heavy burden on the back of the taxpayer.

—Lt. Comdr.

Mobile Bay Participants

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am very anxious to learn whether there is any one now living who participated in the Battle of Mobile Bay with Farragut on August 5, 1864. I should greatly appreciate it if you can put me in touch with any one who can give me this information.

I myself was serving as medical officer on the S/S Philippi which was destroyed at that time.

Dr. Edmund H. Stevens,
1911 Mass. Ave.,
Cambridge, B. Mass.

Heads C. E. Personnel Sect

Maj. Willis E. Teale, CE, having reported to the Chief of Engineers for duty, has been assigned to duty as Chief, Personnel Section, Office, Chief of Engineers.

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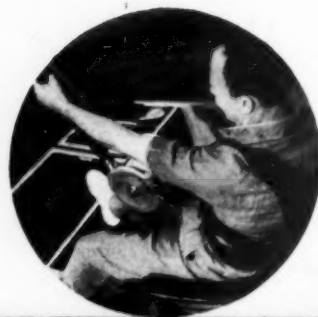
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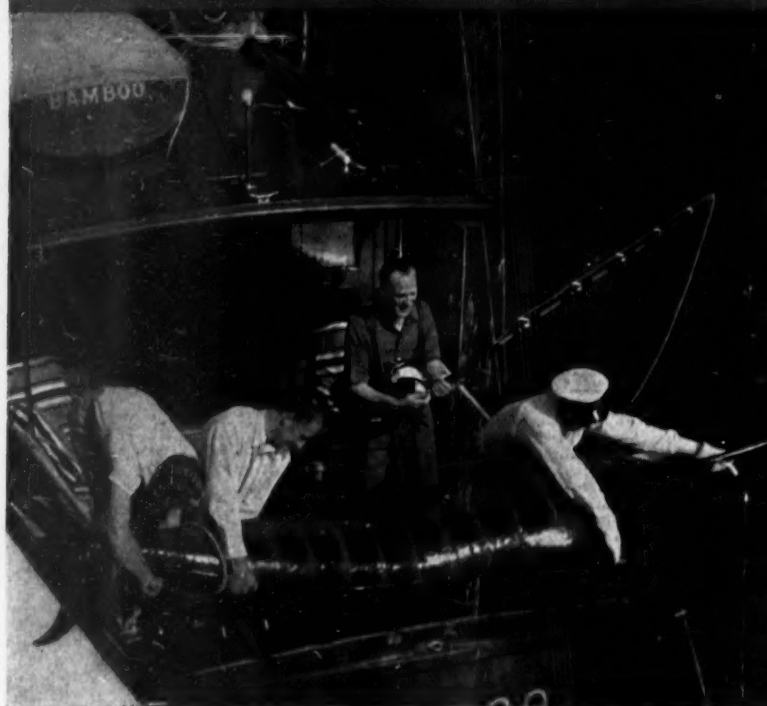


The battle is on—Erl Roman, famous sportsman, vs. 600 lbs. of savage, fighting blue marlin!

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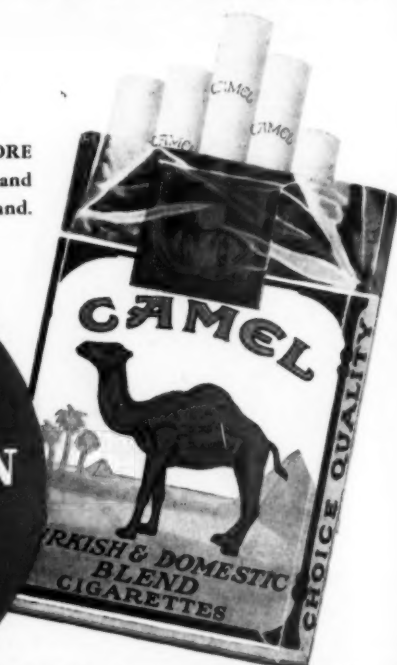
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